THE BEAVER ARGUS

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THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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POETRY.

THE OLD WEDDING RING.

Alice, my youngest daughter,
Wedded with Ralph to-day;
The morning air was balmy
With the breath of new-mown hay.

The sky was flooded with sunshine,
And blue as blue as the deep—
Their white wings folded together,
The clouds were fallen asleep.

The air harps of the forest
Were tuned to the sound of a psalm,
And their distant music touched me
With a thrill of infinite calm.

She stood in her bridal whiteness,
A lily pure and pale,
The gold of her ringlets shining
Through the mist of her floating veil.

And her lover, strong and stately
In the pride of his gracious youth,
With a voice both deep and tender
Plighted his manhood's truth.

He put the ring on her finger—
A band of virgin gold,
Broad and heavy: it bound her
Life to love had to hold.

May it never change to a fetter,
Recalling her heart to wear;
May it be to her dear as her mother's,
To her mother's earnest prayer.

They have gone their way together,
And I sit in the summer night
Alone, with the thoughts of beauty
That flit through the soft moonlight.

I am turning on my finger
My own dear wedding ring,
And the memories of a life-time
To the narrow circlet cling.

It is not so broad as my daughter's,
And the years have worn it thin,
But it clasped two hearts together
Its blessed bond within—

Hearts that but knit the closer
Through life, in woe or weal—
That, present, were ever loving;
And, absent, were ever leal.

The years fall back like a curtain,
And my husband comes once more;
I see his form in the moonlight—
I hear his hand at the door.

And it's—"Oh, my darling, I'm weary,
You carry so long above;
When will you come to take me,
Oh, my love, my love?"

I feel his touch on my forehead;
It falls like a seal of rest;
And my heart forgets it was tired
As I lean my head on his breast.

Yes, yes! I know he is lying
In the moonlight on the hill;
But the thin, worn ring hath magic,
And it binds my darling still.

And oft, when I'm very lonely,
I dream of the home above;
And its—"Oh, my love, I'm coming,
Coming, my love, my love!"

Alice and Ralph lamented
That the mother was called away,
Swiftly and suddenly from them,
On the eve of their wedding day.

But they never knew how gladly,
At the beck of an angel hand,
She had left our waning moonbeams
For the light of the Better Land.

With the worn old ring on her finger,
And her pale hands crossed on her breast,
They bore her out to the hill-side,
And by him laid her to rest.

OUR STORY-TELLER.

DEBBY WILDER'S BRIDE.

There lived a few years ago, in the interior of one of the middle States, a sturdy farmer, well to do in the world, by the name of Wilder. He had wandered away from Yankee land in his younger days to seek his fortune, and having been employed by a respectable Quaker to work on his farm, had contrived by true Yankee adroitness to win the affections of the old man's daughter, and had married her. His wife having espoused one of the world's people, contrary to her orders, was, of course "read out of the society;" but Wilder loved her none the less for that; if anything, he felt a little rejoiced to at it, for he though it seemed to bring her a little nearer to him.

Mrs. Wilder, however, never overcame the habit which had grown up with her childhood and youth; she always called her husband William, and continued through life to speak the Quaker dialect. But this from her lips was never ungrateful or unwelcome to William's ears; for one of the sweetest sounds that ever dwelt in his memory, was when he asked her a certain question, and her reply was, "William, thee has my heart already, and my hand shall be thine whenever it may please thee to take it."

William Wilder was a thrifty and stirring man; and in a few years he found himself the owner of a good farm, and was going ahead in the world at first as the best of his neighbors. Nor has the wholesome of his fortune yet been stated. He was blest with a daughter; a bright, rosy-cheeked, healthy, romping girl, full of life and spirit, and in his eyes exceedingly beautiful. This daughter, at the period which is more particularly described, had reached the age of eighteen years, and was an object of engrossing love to her parents and of general attraction to the neighborhood.

"There's that Joe Nelson alongside of Debby again," said Mr. Wilder to his wife, rather pettishly, as they came out of church one warm summer afternoon, and commenced their walk homeward. "I wish he wouldn't make himself quite so thick."

"Well now, my dear, I think thee has a little too much feeling about it;" replied Mrs. Wilder. "Young folks like to be together, and Joseph is a clever and respectable young man; nobody ever says a work against him."

"Yes, he's too clever to be worth anything," said Wilder; "and by and by he'll take it into his head, if he hain't already, to coax Debby to marry him. I've no idea of her marrying a pauper; I've worked too hard for what little property I've got to be willing to see it go to feed a vagabond, who never earned anything and never will. I don't believe Joe will ever be worth a hundred dollars as long as he lives."

"My dear, I think thee is a little too hard upon Joseph; thee should remember that he is but just out of his time. His father has been sick several years, and Joseph has almost entirely supported the whole family."

"Oh, I don't deny, but he's clever enough," said Mr. Wilder; "all is, I don't like to see him quite so thick along with Debby. How should you feel to see him married to Debby and not worth a decent suit of clothes?"

"I should feel," said Mrs. Wilder, "as though they were starting out in life very much as we did when first married. We had each of us a good pair of hands, and that was all we had to start with. I don't think we should have got along any better or been any happier, if thee had been worth a hundred thousand dollars when we were married."

This argument came with such force to Wilder's own bosom that he made no attempt to answer it, but walked on in silence till they reached their dwelling. Debby and Joseph had arrived there before them, and were seated in the parlor. Seeing Joseph as they passed the window Mr. Wilder chose not to go in, but continued his walk up the road to the high ground that overlooked some of his fields where he stood ruminating for half an hour on the prospect of his crops, and particularly upon that unpleasant subject of Debby and Joe Nelson. The young man had become so familiar and so much at home at his house, that he could hardly doubt there was a strong attachment growing up between him and Debby, and he began to feel uneasy about it. He had always been so fond of his daughter, and her presence was so necessary to his happiness, that the idea of her marrying at all was a sad thought to him; but if she must marry, he was determined it should be, if possible, to a person of some property, who would at once place her in a comfortable situation in life, and relieve him from the foolish anxiety, so common in the world, lest his own estate should be dishonored by family connections not equal to it.

While he remained there in his musing mood, he recognized Henry Miller coming down the road, and he resolved at once to take him to supper. Miller was a dashing, business fellow, who kept a store about a mile and a half from Wilder's and was reported to be worth five or six thousand dollars. He had heretofore been a frequent visitor at Mr. Wilder's house, and there was a time, when his attention to Debby was such as to cause him to expect that the thrifty young trader would become his son-in-law. Debby, however, was not sufficiently pleased with him to encourage his attentions, and for some time past his visits had been discontinued.

"Good afternoon, Mr. Miller," said Mr. Wilder, presenting his hand, "glad to see you; how do you do? fine day this is."

"Yes, fine day," said Miller; excellent weather for crops; how do, you all do at home?"

"Quite well, I thank you," said Wilder,—"Come, go down to the house with me and take supper," said he.

Miller colored; said he did not think he could stop. Mr. Wilder, however, would not take no for an answer, and after considerable importunity he prevailed upon him to accept the invitation, and they descended the hill together, and went into the house.

"Debby, here's Miller," said Wilder, as they entered the parlor.

Debby rose, handed a chair, and said "good evening," but her face was covered with blushes, and she returned to her seat. As Miller seated himself in the chair he glanced across the room and recognized Nelson. The two young men nodded to each other, and both seemed somewhat embarrassed.

At this time Mrs. Wilder entered the room. "How does thee do, Henry?" said she, presenting her hand. "I'm glad to see thee; I hope thy mother is well?"

"Very well, indeed," said Miller; and after a few more remarks she retired to superintend the preparation for supper.

"Excuse me a little while, Mr. Miller," said Mr. Wilder; "I want to go and show Joseph that field of corn of mine we were looking at back of the hill. According to my notion it is the stoutest in the town. Come Joseph, go up and look at it."

"I think it is the stoutest I have seen this year," said Joseph; "I saw it about a week ago."

"Oh, it has gained amazingly within a week," said Mr. Wilder; "come, to up and take a look at it."

[illegible] appeared to much [illegible] a little confused as he took his hat and followed him to the door.

They went up the road, and Mr. Wilder took him all around the field of corn, and examined hill after hill, and looked into other fields, and found a hundred things to stop and look at, and talked more to Joseph than he had before for six months. Joseph suspected that this walk was undertaken by Mr. Wilder for the purpose of leaving Miller and Debby alone in the room together, but he bore it patiently, and answered all Mr. Wilder's remarks about the weather, his crops and his fields, with apparent interest, for he knew top well the state of Debby's feelings toward himself and towards Miller to feel any uneasiness. At length Mr. Wilder concluded supper must be nearly ready, and they returned to the house. On entering the house they found Miller alone, reading a newspaper.

Mr. Wilder looked vexed.

"What! all alone, Mr. Miller?" said Wilder. "I shouldn't have stayed so long, but I thought Debby would amuse you until we got back."

"Miss Debby had some engagements that required her attention," said Miller, "and asked to be excused; but I have found myself quite interested in the newspaper."

Wilder went out and met his wife in the hall, and asked her how long it had been since Debby left Mr. Miller alone in the parlor.

"She left it in three minutes after you went out," said Mrs. Wilder, "and I could not persuade her to go back again." She said she knew you went out on purpose to leave her and Henry alone together, and she would not stay. It's no use William, these things always have their own way, and it's no use trying to prevent it."

The supper passed off rather silently and rather awkwardly. Mr. Wilder endeavored to be sociable and polite to Miller, and Mrs. Wilder, as usual, was mild and complacent to all. But an air of embarrassment pervaded the whole company, and when they rose from the table Henry Miller asked to be excused, and said it was time for him to return homeward.

Mr. Wilder endeavored to persuade him to stop and spend the evening, but Henry was decided and said he must go. After he was gone Debby and Joseph returned to the parlor, where they were joined a part of the evening by Mrs. Wilder; but Wilder, after walking up and down the dining-room for a hour or two, retired to bed, not however to sleep. His mind was too much engrossed with the destiny of Debby to allow repose. He counted the hours as they were told by the clock till it had struck twelve. Mrs. Wilder had been two hours asleep, still he had not heard Joseph go out. After a while the clock struck one, and in a few minutes after that he heard the outer door rather softly opened and closed, and then heard Debby tripping lightly to her chamber.

"Ah," thought Wilder, "it is as my wife says, these things will have their own way. This staying till one o'clock looks like rather serious business."

The next day Debby had a long private interview with her mother, and after dinner Mrs. Wilder wished to have some conversation with her husband in the parlor.

"Well, my dear," said she, "Debby and Joseph are bent on being married. It seems they made up their minds to it some months ago, and now they have fixed upon the time. The say they must be married next after next. Now I think we had better fall in with it with as good feelings as we can, and make the best of it. They well know I have always said they things will have their own way, and when young folks get their minds made up I don't think it is a good plan to interfere with them. As long as Joseph is respectable and good to work, I think we ought to feel contented with it, although he is poor. It seems to me that there are many folks that marry poor that make out as well in the world as there are that marry rich."

After a little reflection upon the matter, Wilder came to the conclusion that his wife had saidly the right of it and told her he would make no further opposition to the match; they might get married as soon as they chose.

"Well, my dear," said Mrs. Wilder, "Debby needs a little change to go some things with this week in order to get married."

"How much will she want this week?" asked Mr. Wilder.

"If thee will let her have fifteen or twenty dollars," said Mrs. Wilder, "I think it would do for the present."

"Well now, I've no money by me," said Mr. Wilder, "except a hundred dollar bill, and it's impossible to get that changed except by sending to the bank a distance of ten miles. I tried all over the neighborhood last week to get it changed, but couldn't succeed. I shall be too busy to go myself to-morrow, but if Debby has a mind to get on the old horse, in the morning, and take the bill to the bank and get it changed she may have some of the money."

This proposition was soon reported to Debby, who said she had "just as leave take the ride as not." The matter being thus amicably arranged with Mr. Wilder, there was nothing to hinder going forward with comfort and dispatch in making preparations for the wedding. Debby was in excellent spirits, and Mr. Wilder was in the best good humor towards Debby. Having at last brought his mind to assent to the arrangement which he had so strongly opposed, his feelings were in a state of reaction, which caused him to regard Debby with tenderness.

The next morning the old grey horse was standing at the door eating provender, full two hours before Debby was ready to start, and Mr. Wilder had been half a dozen times to examine the saddle and bridle, to see that every thing was right, and lifted up the horse's feet one after another, all around to see if any of the shoes were loose. And at last when Debby was ready, he led old grey to the horse block, and held him until she was seated in the saddle, and then handed her the bridle, and shortened the girth a little tighter to prevent the saddle's turning, and when he had seen that all was right, he stepped into the house and brought out a small riding whip and placed it in her hand, and giving her a hundred charges to take care of herself, and be careful she did not get a fall, he stepped up to the horse block, and stood and watched her as she turned into the road and ascended the hill, till she was out of sight.

Debby trotted along blithely over the long road she had to travel, but she was too full of pleasant thoughts and bright anticipations to feel weary of the distance, or lonely at the solitude. The road was but little travelled and she met but two persons in the whole distance; one as she was ascending the hill about a mile from home, and the other in a long valley of dark woods about midway on her journey. Had she been of a timid disposition, she would have felt a good deal of uneasiness when she saw the last person approaching her. His appearance was dark and ruffianly, and they were two miles from any house, in the midst of a deep and silent wilderness. But Debby's nerves were uncurved; she returned his bow unpassing, and kept on her way in perfect composure.

She reached the end of her journey in due time—hitched her horse in the shed at the village hotel, and inquired of the waiter, at the door, the way to the bank. [illegible] all not to long, [illegible] whiskers, and heavy eyebrows, looking steadily at her. She however, turned away, without noticing him any further, and went directly to the Bank. When she reached the door she found it was closed that day. In her exceeding disappointment she stood silent for some time, uncertain what she would do.

"Is there anything I can do for you Miss?" said a gentleman at the adjoining shop door.

Debby replied that she wanted to change a bill at the bank.

"Oh, I'll change it for you," said the gentleman, "if it isn't too large—come, step in here."

She accordingly stepped into the store, and giving him many thanks, handed him the bill.

"Oh, a hundred dollars," he said, "I can't do it—I haven't half that amount in the store. But if you go across there to the apothecary's I think it is likely enough he may do it."

Debby thanked him again and went across to the apothecary's. Here she made known her wishes, but with no better success. As she turned to go out she encountered a man behind her who seemed to have been looking over her shoulder.

She looked up at him and recognized the tall man with black whiskers, whom she had noticed at the hotel. Leaving the druggist's, she observed a large dry goods store, and thought she would try her luck there. Still she was unsuccessful.

As she was leaving the store, she met the tall man with black whiskers again. He looked smilingly upon her, and asked her to let him see the bill, for he thought he could change it. After looking at it he returned it to her again, observing, "if it had been a city bill, he would have changed it, but he did not like to change a country bill.

Having tried at two or three places without effecting her object, Debby found she must give it up, for she was now told it probably would not be possible for her to get it changed till the Bank should be opened the next day. Consequently, she concluded to return immediately home. As she rode out of the hotel yard, she noticed the tall man with the dark whiskers standing at the corner of the house, apparently watching her movements. But she rode on, and she was no sooner out of sight than he was out of her mind, for her own perplexing disappointment engrossed all her thoughts. She passed over the first two miles of her homeward journey almost unconscious of the distance, so busily was she turning over in her mind various expedients to remedy the failure of her present undertaking.

She thought of several of her neighbors of whom she presumed it might not be impossible to borrow a few dollars for a short time. But then she knew her father was so strenuously opposed to borrowing, he would not allow it to be done; and would never forgive her should he find out she had done it without his consent. She could get trusted for most of the articles she needed, but some of them of the most importance were at Henry Miller's store, and she would not ask to be trusted there if she never obtained the articles.

Her reveries were at length broken off by the sound of a horse coming at rather a quick trot behind her. She looked over her shoulder, and there was the tall man with black whiskers, mounted on a large and beautiful black horse, within a few rods of her; she shuddered a little at first at the idea of having his company through the woods, but as he came up and accosted her with such easy and gentle manners, she soon recovered her trepidation and rode on with her wonted composure.

"Rather a lone road here, Miss," said the stranger, looking in the dark woods that lay in the valley before them. "How far do you go Miss?"

"Seven or eight miles," said Debby, hesitating a little.

"I am happy to have company on the road," said the stranger, "for it is rather lonesome riding alone, I trust you will allow me to be your protector."

Debby thanked him, but said she never was lonesome, or never afraid; still in a lonely place it was agreeable to have company.

"Did you make out to get your bill changed?" asked the stranger.

"No," said Debby, "I tried till I was tired, and could find no one to change it."

The stranger made himself very agreeable, and Debby began to think that her feelings at first had done him injustice, and she tried what she could to make amends by being social in her turn. They had now reached the deepest, darkest part of the valley through which the road lay. The heavy woods were about them, and not a sound to be heard except the murmuring of a little brook over which they had past. The stranger suddenly rode to her side, and seizing the reins of her bridle, told her at once she must give him the hundred dollar bill.

"Now, this is carrying the joke too far," said Debby, trying to laugh.

"It's no joke at all," said the stranger; "we will go no further till you give me the hundred dollar bill."

Debby trembled and turned pale, for she thought she saw something in the stranger's eye that looked as though he was in earnest.

"But surely you don't mean any such thing," said Debby, trying to pull the rein from his hand, "it's too bad to frighted me so here."

"We mustn't dally about it," said the stranger, holding the reins still tighter: "you see I am in earnest by this," showing a pistol from his pocket, and pointing it towards her.

"Oh! mercy," said Debby, "you may have the money, if you will let me go."

"The money is all I want," said the stranger, "but there must be no more dallying, the sooner you hand it over the better."

Debby at once drew the bill and attempted to hand it to the stranger, but her hand trembled so that it dropped from her fingers just before it reached his, and at that moment a gust of wind wafted it gently towards the brook. The stranger leaped from his horse and ran back two or three rods to recover it. Debby was not so far gone in her fright, but that she had her wits about her; and seizing the rein of the stranger's horse, she applied the whip to both horses at once, and was off in a canter.

The man called in a loud threatening tone, and at once fired a pistol upon her; but as she did not feel the cold lead, she did not stop, or turn even, to give a farewell look The remainder of the journey was soon passed over, and as she came out in the settlement, and passed the dwellings of her neighbors, many were the heads that looked from the windows and doors; and great was the wonderment at seeing Debby riding home so fast, and leading such a fine, strange horse. Her father, who had seen her come over the hill, met her some rods from the house, exclaiming with astonishment. "What have you here, Debby? whose horse is that?"

"Debby, what has thee been doing," said Mrs. Wilder, who was but a few steps behind her husband, "he doesn't look well; what is the matter?"

As soon as they were seated in the house Debby told them the whole story. Mr. Wilder felt so rejoiced at his daughter's escape, that he began to be in excellent spirits, and led the strange horse to the door and began to examine him.

"Well, Debby," said he, "since you've got the money back, I'm thinking after all, you haven't made a very bad bargain.—That's the likeliest horse I've seen this many a day. I dont think it would be a difficult matter to sell him for two hundred dollars. At any rate, I'll take the horse for the hundred dollars, and you may have the saddle for the twenty dollars you were to have of it."

"And the saddle bags, too, I suppose," said Debby, feeling disposed to join in the joke.

"Yes, and the saddle bags," said Mr. Wilder; "No, stop, we'll see what's in them first," he continued, untying them from the saddle. "Oh, there's lots of shirts, stockings, handkerchiefs, and capital ones, too. Yes, Debby, the saddle bags are yours; those things come in very good time for Joseph, you know."

Debby colored, but said nothing.

"Now, William," said Mrs. Wilder, "thee is full of thy fun."

"No fun about it," said William replacing the articles in the leather bag. "Here, Debby take 'em, and take care of 'em."

Debby took the saddle bags to her chamber, not a little gratified at the valuable articles of clothing that it contained. She emptied the contents on the bed, and on examining to see if everything was out, she discovered an inside pocket in one of the bags. She opened it, and drew therefrom an elegant pocket-book, and found it contained a quantity of bills. She counted them; and her heart beat quicker and quicker, for before she got through she had one thousand, five hundred dollars in good bank money.

Debby kept her own counsel. In a few days it was rumored that Joseph Nelson had purchased an excellent farm in the neighborhood that had just been offered some months since at one thousand dollars, and was considered a great bargain.

"Joseph," said Mr. Wilder, the next time they met, "I am astonished that you have been running in debt for a farm, in such times as these. I think you ought to have worked thrice or four years and got something before hand, before running in debt so much."

"But I haven't been running in debt," said Joseph.

"Haven't you bought Sanderson's farm?" said Wilder.

"Yes, I have," said Joseph.

"At one thousand dollars?" said Wilder.

"Yes," said Joseph, "but I've paid for it down. I don't run in debt for any thing."

Mr. Wilder was too much astonished to ask any further questions.

Joseph Nelson made an excellent farmer and a respectable man; he was industrious, and got rapidly beforehand, and Mr. Wilder was proud of his son-in-law.

It was some ten years after this, when Mr. Wilder was sitting one day in the big hall, that grandson on his knee, that he said—"Debby, I should like to know how Joseph contrived to purchase his farm at the time you were married?"

Debby stepped up to the closet, brought out the saddle bags, and opening them, pointed to the inner pocket, saying: "The money came from there, sir."

READING FOR FARMERS' BOYS.—An intelligent and thrifty farmer says: "But for the co-operation of my boys I should have failed. I worked hard and so did they. The eldest is near twenty-one, and the other boys in the neighborhood, younger, have left their parents' farms and have stuck to me, when most needed their services. I attribute this result to the fact that I have tried to make home pleasant for them. I have furnished them with attractive and useful reading; and with mild comes, and the day's labor is ended instead of running with other boys to the railway station and adjoining towns, they gather around the great lamp, and become absorbed in their books and papers.

Such is substantially the testimony of a farmer who has known how hard the struggle for a footing on free soil without a capital is, and how valuable and comparatively cheap are the aids which good reading brings him.—*Ex.*

AUNT RACHEL.

A Touching Story of a Negro who was Once a Slave.

There have been few more beautiful or affecting stories written than the following, which we take from Oliver Dyer's recent lecture in Cooper Institute New York:

Aunt Rachel was a negress. She had been a slave. The war had set her free. She didn't know how old she was. Her hair was sprinkled with gray, and her face was furrowed with wrinkles; but her eye was bright and her voice musical. She lived in Fish Alley. Up in an attic I came upon her accidentally—perhaps I should say providentially. I was looking for one of my mission Bible class scholars, and had mistaken the house; and, as I fumbled along the dark passage way, I heard a voice say, "Who dar hon dere?"

Standing in the door, which I found open, I asked who spoke. The voice said: "It's me marster—Aunt Rachel, as dey call me." I struck a match and held it toward the voice; and there I dimly saw Aunt Rachel, lying on a bed in the floor on one corner. I shall never forget that vision of earthly want and suffering, of saintly trust and resignation; that miserable, tattered bed; that pinched and wrinkled face; those calm, appealing eyes.

I wouldn't detain you to state the conversation. Suffice it to say, Aunt Rachel had no supper, no dinner, no breakfast that day. It was a bitter evening in February. She had no fuel, no fire, no light. She had nothing but rheumatism and faith in God. It was not long however, before a fire was burning in her rickety old stove, and lights and food had been brought from the Howard Mission, not far away. A physician had been sent for, and a lady from the Mission had made Aunt Rachel a cup of tea and a plate of toast, and was ministering to the poor old helpless child of the Savior with that sweet christian sympathy and benignant winsomeness, which only God's elect seem to have the gift of showing. From that time my visits to Aunt Rachel were not infrequent. She was removed to more comfortable quarters, in James street. I loved the dear old saint from the start. I don't know whether my visits ever did her any good, but they did me a great deal of good.

Aunt Rachel was fond of telling about her plantation life, and so I learned her story by heart. She had lived in Virginia—she could not tell exactly where; but it must have been within fifteen or twenty miles of Suffolk, because when General Peck was in command of our forces down there, in 1863, she had walked from her master's plantation to the Union lines in one afternoon. She never would tell her master's name. She seemed to have some queer notion that if she did, some terrible calamity would come upon her. She used to say: "Ole marster was berry good, and so was ole mistress, but de young folks was jes like debils. She said: My family was always set by ole marster, 'cause they were kind of united by ties of blood. [Laughter.] She used to say: 'You see, I was born a slave, and went back and forth, or was folks get black; I dunno which, and 'taint none o' my business—de Lords own will be done. But the time came, she said, when ole marster could not help them any more.

A nevvy of ole marsters come to our house one day, who'd done gone and run away from his parient's house, 'case his fader wanted him to marry a one-legged gal down on the coast, dat owned a power of niggers (six hundred of 'em as 'was said,) de young man sayin' as how he'd sooner marry a gal wid two legs and no niggers at all—dat which I must say was sensible. Dis nevvy, as she used to say, got disputing wid my oldest boy' do which his name was Jim; and my boy being high sperited, he talked back. At last the nevvy slaps Jim, at which Jim jes' knocks the nevvy clean down de steps. Honey chile, you can hab no idee what awful time dat made. De white folks can knock the black folkse's brains out, and nobody's scar't; but when a black man touches a white man, 'pears as how de worl's comin' to an end. The people was gwine to burn Jim alive; an' to save his life, ole marster sold him to a trader to go to de gulf, de which he,d sooner died, dan gone down dar. I got down on my knees and begged ole marster not to send my boy to dat awful place; but 'twas no use honey.

And so, de night before Jim was tookened away, he broke loose and run'd away. An' dey hunted him wid de hounds, and com'd up wid him in de woods; and dere he fout'in till he was shot down dead by ole marster's nevvy, as he'd a knocked down de steps. An' dey left his body a lyin' in de woods for de beasts to devour. An' when I begged ole marster to let me go and get my boy's dead corpse, he said: "If you don't hush up, I will send you and your other son to the Gulf." An' I did hush, my voice, but I cried out in my heart, 'O, my Savior, mus' dese things be?'

My udder son, de which his name was Reuben, was den jes' about nineteen years old. An' he came down to me in de night, an' said: 'Mudder, I'se gwine to run away. I shall kill somebody if I stay here.'

An' I said to him, 'Go!' An' he went; an' I lay down wid my face in de grass, an' prayed all night dat my boy might get beyond de reach of de blood-hounds afore he mornin' light. An' he did, bress de Lord for his goodness, he did! In de mornin', when dey missed him, de nevvy and de rest ob de young folks was wild to go for him. An' ole marster purtended to be awful mad. But he would hab do hosses shood afore he'd start. An' so Reuben got such a good start as dat dey never cotched him; by which I knowed as how my prayers was answered.

It 'pears to me as 'twas 'bout a year arter dat time dat the war broke out. Oh! you can't imagine what a time dat was. It jes' 'peared as if de Day ob Judgment was a comin' right a top ob us. 'De chariot, de chariot,' its wheels rolled in fire.' Ole marster's house was burnt to the groun', an' de folks all runned away to Richmond, an' us darkies was running round wild like. An' so I went over to the camp at Suffolk, to see if I could get up dis way, as I hoped if I could I might find my boy, de which I told you his name was Reuben. I've been here most four years now, and I've nebber heard a word of Reuben. A' de cold an' de damp has gin me de rheumatiz so bad I haint ben able to work much dese yer last months; an' el it hadn't ben for de goodness ob God, I should a starved to death.

This is old Aunt Rachel's story. Like most of her race, she has great musical talent. She was a fine singer of camp meeting hymns and plantation songs. She could soar into the higher regions of melody like a bird; and she sang with an unction that went straight to the heart. Her favorite song, as she used to sing it, pleased me more than any other song or hymn that I ever heard. In my opinion it is the finest specimen of plantation sacred music that ever rippled over sable lips. I learned it by heart, and a few days ago, I jotted down the melody, and got my friend Perkins to arrange the song in four parts, so we could have it for a song. Perhaps you would like to hear the words. They ran as follows:

Nobody knows de trouble I see,
Nobody knows but Jesus;
Nobody knows de trouble I see,
Sing glory hallelu'!

Sometimes I'm up, sometimes I'm down,
Sometimes I'm libbed wid de groun',
Sometimes de glory shines aroun';
Sing glory hallelu'!

Nobody knows de work I does,
Nobody knows but Jesus;
Nobody knows de work I does,
Sing glory hallelu'!

Sometimes I scrub, sometimes I sweep,
Sometimes I bake de bizen deep,
Sometimes I squeeze de heavenly peas,
Sing glory hallelu'!

Nobody knows de grief I has,
Nobody knows but Jesus;
Nobody knows de grief I has,
Sing glory hallelu'!

Sometimes my soul breaks in tears,
Sometimes I weeps de bitter tears,
And sadly wait de long years,
Sing glory hallelu'!

Nobody knows de joys I has,
Nobody knows but Jesus;
Nobody knows de joys I has,
Sing glory hallelu'!

For I've a Savior in de skies,
And when de weary body rises,
My ransomed soul to him will rise,
Sing glory hallelu'!

Aunt Rachel used to say: "When I gets to de las' verse of dat song, I allus feels as though I wanted to pour out my raptured feelings in sich a hebenly howl as 'ud swing my soul clear ober Jordan, and land it plump in de realms ob bliss an' glory."

A Curious Divorce Eclaircissement.

A curious matrimonial affair has just transpired in Brooklyn: the parties are not in high life, nor known to fame, but their history is nevertheless interesting. Ten years ago a couple recently married, moved from Boston to the City of Churches, were the husband set up in business, and prospered. His business at his office was better than at home for his married life was unhappy, and, about five years ago, the parties managed to secure a divorce. They gradually lost trace of each other, and, during the past year, each of them married, and each to a person who had been divorced. The two husbands were thrown together, without knowing their real relations to each other, and a few weeks ago, the one who had married the divorced woman invited the other to dinner. Imagine the embarrassment when the happy husband introduced his wife to his friend. Both were too well bred to have a scene, and so the dinner passed of somewhat rigidly but with no actual unpleasantness.

The recipient of the dining courtesy invited the other to go home with him soon after and partake of a family dinner, little thinking as it happened, that he was to return the compliment in every particular. It turned out that each had married the spouse of the other and it was more satisfactory to them to know that each was entirely pleased with the arrangement, so much for the intricacies of matrimony.

We dare say there are many a couple or many a pair of couples that would be greatly benefited by such a change.

A WEDDING MISTAKE.—A gentleman of New Haven ordered a wedding suit—among which was a white satin vest. On the bridal evening, as the clergyman was leaving the door, the gentleman took from a basket of rice vest, and slipped gracefully into the pockets, he had put there for the purpose. The clergyman had long passed when the bridegroom had occasion to don again, for a party, his bridal vest—and putting his finger into a pocket, pulled out, to his great horror, the identical bank note which he supposed had months before gladdened the heart of the worthy curate. Great was the consternation of the parties! What could he have given the parson on that occasion? He ascertained the next day, that he had given him a strip of satin, two or three inches long, which the tailor had left in the pocket of the vest. Explanations and a hearty laugh followed.

TO CURE A COLD.—The following from *Hall's Journal of Health* ought to be known by *everybody*. To follow this would save thousands of lives annually:

The moment a man is satisfied that he has taken a cold, let him do three things: First eat nothing; second go to bed, cover up in a warm room; third, drink as much cold water as he can, or as he wants, or as much herb tea as he can; and in three hours out of four he will be well in thirty hours. To neglect a cold for forty-eight hours after the cough commences is to place himself beyond cure until the cough has run its course of about a fortnight. Warmth and abstinence are safe and certain cures when applied early. Warmth keeps the pores of the skin open, and relieves it of the surplus which oppressed it, while abstinence cuts off the supply of material for phlegm, which would otherwise be coughed up.

A HARD WINTER PREDICTED.—Our old experienced weather prognosticators predict a hard winter. The various signs have already made themselves apparent. For several weeks past the sad and dismal "chirps" of birds hith in the air, could be distinctly heard on calm nights. The feathered tribe are now passing southward in large flocks. During the day some cease flight, while others that fly almost incessantly are so high as not to be observed by the naked eye. Flocks of wild geese have also been flying south-ward, earlier by far than is usual. This would seem to indicate the probability of a hard winter, and the wise will prepare for it in time.

We were told a story a few days since which we do not remember to have seen in print, and which we think is fair. Deacon B., of Ohio, a very pious man, was noted for his long prayers, especially in his family. One Monday morning the Deacon and his wife

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., November 19, 1868.

FOR GOVERNOR, 1869.

John W. Geary.

ALABAMA having gone for Grant, and Oregon for Seymour, the final count stands as follows: Grant, 214; Seymour, 80; Grant's majority, 134.

WADE HAMPTON of South Carolina called on the Governor of that State (who is a Republican) a few days ago, and assured him that he "accepted the situation," and henceforth would agree to submit all political questions to the *ballot*. Hampton agreed to this once before—about the year 1865—but somehow on other he went back on the agreement in the summer of 1868, and was in favor of overturning the Southern State Governments at the point of the bayonet. It is to be hoped he will stick this time.

THE New England States all stand once more shoulder to shoulder in the good cause, as they did in the great Presidential elections of '56, '60 and '64. Connecticut has broken away from her unnatural relationship with the modern Democratic party, and she rejoins the Republican column with a handsome majority, which gives assurance that she has regained her abiding place. All honor to her untiring Republicans! New England is not only now a unit, but she has lived down all the talk of leaving her "out in the cold," and she sees her principles sweeping the Union with glorious unanimity.

VAST quantities of land are for sale in South Carolina. Of the nineteen millions of acres in the State, it is estimated that about one-fourth is improved; and of this, not less than two and a half millions of acres are for sale at this day. In fact, a well-informed writer from that part of the country says that the increasing stringency of the times has thrown almost every foot of land in the State upon the market. The extremes of prices are from $1 to $20 per acre; but the general range is from $3 to $8 per acre. A great deal of the land in South Carolina is very fine and desirable producing cotton, grains and fruits in abundance and variety. There is no State in the South which offers better chances to emigrants and buyers.

MRS. GRANT.—The Boston *Journal* says that in connection with the election of General Grant to the Presidency, and only second to it in point of interest, is the promotion of Mrs. Grant to the post of "Lady of the White House." It is gratifying to think that the position is one which Mrs. Grant will fill with the true simplicity of an American woman. There will be no attempt to ape the grandeur of a regal court, and no vulgar striving after mere sensation. Mrs. Grant is a lady who has maintained, through every event which has marked the vicissitudes of her husband's life, a marked propriety of demeanor. She has been a help-mate in days of adversity, and has shared his honors without being dazzled by the position or contaminated by the foolish adulations of those who worship at the shrine of success.

GEN. HOWARD'S REPORT.—The annual report of Gen. Howard, shows an expenditure, during the year, of $8,077,000. He sees no necessity for continuing the Bureau beyond New Year's Day, at which time it expires by Congressional limitation, and his recommendations for the future look only to continuing Freedmen's Hospitals at Washington, Richmond, Vicksburg and New Orleans, the estimate for all of which amounts to only $90,000. The educational work and that of aiding freedmen to collect their claims, as is already provided by law, shall continue till further action is had by Congress. But the Bureau will have surplus funds enough to go on in this work without further appropriations. The school expenditures during the past year, were $2,000,000, of which the freedmen paid $300,000; Northern benevolent societies, $700,000, the Bureau, $94,000.

GENERAL GRANT has adopted a summary way of treating office-seekers. When he arrived at Washington three or four days after his election to the Presidency, he found several hundred letters awaiting his perusal, asking for this, and that office, after his inauguration as chief executive of the country. After opening several, and assuring himself of their contents, he turned the whole batch over to his secretary, with orders to tear and burn up all such as related to appointments, without even telling him (Gen. Grant) who their authors were.

He also instructed his secretary to take charge of all his correspondence in the future, whether marked "private," "personal" or "confidential," and consign to the flames every bid for an official place that found its way to army headquarters. Office seekers will therefore save stamps, paper &c., by "holding their peace" until the President elect gives them notice that their services are required. If he never does this, they can rest assured that Gen. Grant believes that he can "run the Government" without their official help.

EX-GOV. DAVID TOD, of Youngstown, Ohio, died suddenly at his home in that place on last Friday morning. He had prepared himself for a journey on the cars, and while waiting for the arrival of the train, took sick and expired almost immediately. He was sixty-four years of age at the time of his death. For a long time Governor Tod had filled a prominent place in the politics of his State. Up until the breaking out of the rebellion he was a leader in the Democratic party, and belonged to what was known as the Douglass wing of that organization. After the war began he attached himself to the Republican party, was nominated for, and elected Governor of Ohio by that organization in 1861, and ultimately became one of the most ardent admirers and supporters that President Lincoln had. A few days before his death he was elected as one of the Grant electors at large for the State of Ohio. Gov. Tod was universally regarded as an honest, upright, loyal man, and his death will be viewed by many as a great public loss.

NEXT to General Grant there was no man in the whole country that the rebels and copperheads would rather have seen defeated this fall than "old Bon. Butler." They hate him as scarcely any other public man in the nation was ever hated before. Epithets the coarsest, charges the gravest, and insinuations the meanest have been showered upon him in profusion by every disloyal man or woman in the land since he captured and conquered New Orleans in the early stages of the war. His crime, (in their eyes) consisted in his habit of calling things and persons by their right names, in affording protection to the weak, and in punishing offenders as their offences deserved. These were traits in his official character they could not forgive. Accordingly all shades of disloyalty labored for and hoped that he might be defeated for Congress on the 3d of November. But they labored and hoped in vain. His district in Massachusetts believes in loyalty still, and it has just returned him to Congress by a larger majority than it gave him two years ago. Rebel hate and copperhead spleen has, therefore, received another rebuke from loyal Massachusetts.

THREE days before the November election (on Oct. 30th) the last *Local* previous to the Presidential election was issued. In it a "rooster" was displayed, exulting over a Democratic victory in West Virginia at the election in that state two weeks before. The *Local* proceeded to say:

"The election in West Virginia last week resulted in a triumph of the Democracy by a majority of about 3000.

Although the returns came in slowly, as has become customary of late when Democratic victories are the result, enough have been received to insure the election of the Democratic State ticket by the majority above stated; a Democratic majority in the Legislature, which will give us a Democratic United States Senator instead of Van Winkle, and a gain of two, and perhaps three Congressmen

We wish to inquire now, (if the *Local* made the above statements in good faith,) why it has never told its readers since, that it was mistaken, and that instead of West Virginia having gone Democratic, it went the other way by 4,000 majority, elected all the Republican candidates to Congress, and gave the Republicans an overwhelming majority on joint ballot in the Legislature? Come neighbor, out with the truth, or else your readers will believe your "rooster" and other "fixins" were only brought out at that time as an electioneering dodge by which to deceive the people.

THE *Local*, after telling its readers that the "radical" majority, in this county at the last election was 1024, proceeds as follows:

"The frauds perpetrated by the Radicals at the October election, were repeated and multiplied in November. We hope to see the Democratic County Committee proceed, therefore, with the prosecutions it resolved upon at its last meeting.

There is not an honest 1,000 Radical majority in this county, even when a tenth of the Democratic vote is not polled.—Hence it is high time that examples be made of at least a few of those who year after year make the ballot box a receptacle for the frauds to which the Radical party owe their hold upon power."

This is quite refreshing. By all means let us have the "prosecutions" here refered to "proceed." But they *will not* from the fact that the "radicals" perpetrated no frauds in this county and none can be "trumped up" against them. Suppose though, for argument's sake, that charges of fraud could be maintained against the Republican party here or elsewhere in the State, with what propriety could the Democrats complain? Judge Sharswood, is said to be holding his seat on sequence of Democratic frauds committed by his party in 1867. Two Democratic Senators were "ousted" from their seats because of illegal votes in the same year in the Centre County District, and when the Republicans undertook to put a stop to such infamous work by the passage of a stringent registry law, they found their purpose opposed by every prominent Democrat in the State, the Denver *Look* included. Neither they nor it desired safeguards to be thrown around the ballot box at that time, nor do they now. Their purpose in charging frauds upon the Republican party at the present time, is only to keep their deluded followers from realizing exactly what defeated them at the recent elections. It was not Republican frauds that brought that result about, but a dearth of Democratic voters.

THE Philadelphia *Press* of last week contains a long and ably written editorial in favor of impartial suffrage. We copy the concluding portion of it, as it contains information touching the question that will be of general interest. The *Press* says:

Let the Fortieth Congress, in December, as their first and main work, propose an amendment to the Constitution conferring the power to vote for national purposes and officers on colored men, under equal conditions with white men, and submit it to the people, under the fifth article. Three-fourths of the States would rush to ratify it, and another laurel, ever green and glorious, would be added to the enduring honors of our great party.

Let us see how the ground lies. We collate in tabular form the States in which colored men now vote; those now unreconstructed in which, when admitted, they will vote; and of the remainder those which belong to us, and those owned by the Democracy. To these lists we attach the popular majorities, for they, too, contain a lesson:

There are thirty-seven States in, or soon to be in the Union. Colored men now vote in

	Popular Rep. maj.
Maine,	30,000
Vermont,	31,000
New Hampshire,	6,000
Massachusetts,	70,000
Rhode Island,	6,000
Wisconsin,	15,500
Minnesota,	10,000
Iowa,	40,000
Nebraska,	4,000
Tennessee,	40,000
North Carolina,	20,000
South Carolina,	15,000
Georgia,	Dem.
Florida,	Rep. Leg.
Alabama,	3,000
Louisiana,	Dem. by Fraud.
Missouri,	20,000
Arkansas,	5,000

Eighteen States absolutely.

In New Jersey the new constitution deprives the colored man of the right which under the old constitution he enjoyed, along with woman, to vote on a property qualification.

Ohio permits a man with less than fifty per cent. of colored blood in him to vote. Although a quadroon, under this provision, would vote as a white man, and not as a colored or mixed one, still his enfranchisement—no matter what the legal subtlety of its grant—is a moral concession.

By the terms of the reconstrucion acts colored men must vote in the following States, when admitted:

Texas.

Mississippi.

Virginia.

In all the following States we hold the Legislature by the recent election, and these Legislatures are competent to ratify the amendment for the people of their respective States:

	Rep. maj.
Connecticut,	2,000
New York,	50,000
Pennsylvania,	25,000
Ohio,	40,000
Indiana,	11,000
Illinois,	50,000
Kansas,	15,000
Michigan,	25,000
West Virginia,	6,000
Nevada,	1,000
Oregon,	1,600
California,	1,500

Twelve States

The only States absolutely hopeless would be

	Dem. maj.
Delaware,	2,000
Maryland,	23,000
Kentucky,	70,000
New Jersey,	1,000

The colored men voting already in eighteen States, which are secure for the amendment, under a fair election, and twelve more States, represented by Republican Legislatures, gives us thirty States safe, Independent of New Jersey. Twenty-nine is a three fourths majority of all the States in or out of the Union—twenty six of all now in.

This places the whole matter in our hand, and throws on us the responsibility of declining to discharge the sworn obligation of the nation.

The significant majorities in the foregoing tables convey their own lesson. Where the colored men vote, there the cause of Republicanism is entirely safe, and will be. Again, the popular majorities against this move foot up to about one hundred thousand, while Grant's clear majority on the entire vote is estimated at half a million.

Every great political struggle in the history of this country has resulted in a triumph of radicalism. There have been three such marked and pregnant contests, in which the radical forces were successfully led by Jefferson, Jackson, and Lincoln. We are yet in the midst of the bitter. Every one of these great struggles has enlarged the boundaries of human freedom. As the leaders were true to human liberty, so far were they successful. We may profit by history. Jefferson, leading the forlorn hope of true Democracy, after a desperate struggle, planted its banner on our soil. Jackson, gathering around him the people, defended it from 1824 to 1836 against the assaults of the slaveocratic oligarchy, headed by Calhoun. To-day it is our grand privilege to make firm and establish forever the fabric of democratic liberty, grounding it on the sure and lasting foundation of universal suffrage.

What They Say of It.

It is amusing to read the various comments on the recent Presidential election by Southern papers. The *News*, published at Charleston, South Carolina, comforts its readers by saying that Seymour was defeated "by a man notoriously adverse to the extreme of party dence and support of the Northern masses."

The Wilmington, North Carolina, *Star* expected the election would go as it did, and philosophically says: "Now let us abandon Federal politics and depend upon ourselves."

The Norfolk *Journal* admits reluctantly that "Grant and Colfax have received an enormous legal majority," and insinuates that General Grant will not please all of his party, but will be compelled to call Democrats to his support. That editor evidently wants a mission to Brazil.

The Richmond *Dispatch* is coming back to where it stood shortly after Lee's surrender, and before Johnson made the South believe that the "lost cause" wasn't such a hopeless affair after all. It gets off the following fine strain in relation to the administration of President Grant: "If he becomes imbued with the noble ambition of restoring harmony and prosperity to his country, he may establish for himself a bright and enduring fame that will endure as long as the country itself shall live."

The Fredericksburgh (Va.) *Herald* thinks the Radicals have "caught a Tartar."

The Richmond *State Journal* says: "Will the people of Virginia stand by the result, disregard the delusion of any other political salvation than that already offered? The State stands to-day on the threshold of a new epoch. Her people can, by false clamor, by denunciation of the government under which they are bound to live, unless they expatriate themselves, they can, by factious resistance and the blind idolatries of partizanship, by the constant irritation of old wounds, perpetuate the hell of turmoil and disquiet amid which the old Commonwealth has stood for four years, or they can, by accepting the situation of to-day in good faith, and with that enlightened wisdom which should characterize reasonable men, compose the storm and command peace and prosperity. The Republican party, through its honored leader, General Grant, invokes peace."

The *Era*, published at Atlanta, Ga., prints a comment on the election in that State, and says the Democrats carried Georgia by intimidation and purchase. We are sure nothing could be much more frank than that.

All over the South the general tone of the press is moderate. They feel that they have dealt with General Grant before, and exhibit a desire to smooth at the outset the path he has to travel. They accept the situation, and from present appearances, we are led to believe that they are going to profit thereby.

Mr. Belmont.

The Boston *Post* hauls Mr. Belmont over the coals after the following fashion: "Mr. Belmont did not take the trouble to vote for the Democratic ticket at the last election nor did he trouble himself, apparently at all about the election during the campaign. The Norwich, Connecticut, *Advertiser* says 'the impression has got abroad that Mr. Belmont, and some of his committee were not well pleased about something, and took no particular interest in the election. If it is certain they managed the campaign badly, and if the absence of Mr. Belmont is any indication of his zeal, it is high time he resigned his place. He may be a very clever little man, but the Democratic party was not organized for his especial benefit, and will hardly consent to confine itself to the gratification of his whims."

PENNSYLVANIA—OFFICIAL.

COMPLETE.

COUNTIES.	GOVERNOR.		SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.	
	GEARY.	DARLINGTON.	HOPKINS.	WALLACE.
Adams	3,777	3,044	3,777	3,044
Allegheny	26,268	26,268	26,268	26,268
Armstrong	3,662	3,662	3,662	3,662
Beaver	3,807	3,807	3,807	3,807
Bedford	3,811	3,811	3,811	3,811
Berks	11,170	11,170	11,170	11,170
Blair	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Bradford	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Bucks	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Butler	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Cambria	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Cameron	441	441	441	441
Carbon	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Centre	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Chester	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Clarion	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Clearfield	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Clinton	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Columbia	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Crawford	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Cumberland	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Dauphin	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Delaware	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Elk	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Erie	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Fayette	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Franklin	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Fulton	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Forest	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Greene	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Huntingdon	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Indiana	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Jefferson	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Juniata	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Lancaster	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Lawrence	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Lebanon	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Lehigh	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Luzerne	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Lycoming	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
McKean	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Mercer	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Mifflin	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Monroe	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Montgomery	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Montour	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Northampton	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Northumberland	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Perry	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Philadelphia	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Pike	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Potter	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Schuylkill	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Somerset	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Snyder	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Sullivan	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Susquehanna	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Tioga	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Union	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Venango	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Warren	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Washington	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Wayne	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Westmoreland	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Wyoming	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
York	3,814	3,814	3,814	3,814
Total	271,411	271,705	272,205	272,232
Majority	294		27	

The increase in the vote of Pennsylvania in November over that of October was two thousand three hundred and seven. Seymour's vote is 8,527 less than Boyle's, while Grant's is 10,864 more than Hartranft's.

Nasby on the Election.

CONFEDERATE CROSS-ROADS, Ky., Nov. 12.—Mr. Nasby gives the reason for the Democratic defeat, and enumerates the obstacles the party have been compelled to contend with, as follows:

"We should hev succeeded, hed the Republikins nominated a man who was considerably less poplar than Gen. Grant, and who woodent hev the ablest to hold so many votes. Their aint no doubt of this. Hed they nominated a man less in favor with the people, we should hev hed an easier time uv it.

2. Hed the Democracy nominated more poplar men—the result would hev been far better. Governor Seymour is an admiral candidate, but somehow he didont strike the popular heart. He did all he could to suit the masses, but the masses went back on him.—He made a speech with republikanism and in favor of paying the bonds in gold, and then that their shood be no counterfeit from any body he accepted a mess uv shin plasters in greenbacks.—But hiz generous nacher beet the wunderstood. Wat wuz really a desire to satisfy all kinds uv people wuz translated as weakness and vacilashun, and so he went down.

Ginral Blair in Mo. it is true, we believe, is the sentiment enunciated in the Brodhead letter, an honest conviction; but for him or other hiz sence one night, when I sed him take 15 drinks in 30 minutes, and walk off under it. "Here," thot I, is my sooperior—to him I bow." I tried to surpass it, but I caved at the 17th. He is entirely acceptable to the South. His Brodhead letter reflex our views precisely. Deekm Pogram's brother, who lives in Alabama, knows where his niggers are allvin, and he ardently desires the abolishun uv the carpet-bag governments, that he may seeze em and reloose em to their normal speer. Captain McPelter's old cavalry kin be rallied at a minit's notice, and he ukes to lead em again among the rich farmers uv Southern Ohio and Injeany; and we all desire that the Northern men which hev come down among us like locusts with their shops and factories and stores and mowing machines and skool houses and sich, stryin to elevate the nigger above us, shel be hung or sent packin out uv the country. Leavin us to manage things our own way. But Blare shooden hev sed so. He shooden hev alarmed the week Dimocrisy uv them States wich desire peace, and who are timid on the subjick uv revoloochen. Blare hurt us.—His letter was correct but inconsiderate.

4. Our platform was agin us. Hed it bin different in all particklers, we shood hev polled more votes, pervided, uv course, that we hed hed different men standin onto it. This is cleer.

5. The Republikin platform was agin us. Hed they maae a different platform and put other men onto it—their platform and their men bein both more objectionable to the people, and our platform and our men bein less objectionable to the people—the result wood hev been far different. This is cleer.

A careful examinashen uv the reasons for our defeat shows how near we come to success, and how little stand in the way.

THE New York *Times* is of the opinion that of all the men who have been named, "William T. Sherman will be the man nearest to the new President and most influential in his counsels, whether the former shall be Secretary of War, General or Lieutenant-General. In one of those capacities General Sherman will, doubtless, reside at Washington during General Grant's administration; and, so far as President Grant is concerned, it will make no difference as to his most trusted Lieutenant's influence with him, which of these offices Sherman may choose to occupy—for we believe that the option rests with the latter. Since it is a matter of opinion, we will venture to express the belief that while General Grant values General Sherman at his true worth, he does not regard him as the man to rely on in some things, because he knows him to be impulsive, erratic, and inclined to ways that would shipwreck a good cause.

THE Rev. J. M. Thoburn, a native of St. Clairsville, Belmont county, Ohio, for many years a successful missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church in India, where he is Presiding Elder of the Moradabad district, was lately beaten and badly bruised by a mob of Mahomedans and Hindoos, both of whom were angry because the native Christians used, and thus defiled their wells. A native jury was empanneled to try him, and while this farce was going on, he was three times dragged out to be hung, each time by his beard. Fortunately he escaped without great hurt, though much bruised.

THE *Herald* soberly declares that there is an active Cuban filibustering organization in that city, largely made up of disbanded soldiers from our late civil war, ready for any military enterprise promising good pay and fat pickings. But there must be some money in the movement, adds the *Herald*, and, assuming that the leaders have men of means to back them up, the question still recurs, how they expect to be reimbursed for their outlays? The plan of operations is, first, to secure the independence of Cuba, and, secondly, annexation to the United States.

CUBA.

The Revolt Extending. Filibustering Movement in New York.

NEW YORK, November 13.—The *World* says: The Cuban filibustering movement continues to excite the attention of our citizens, and it is manifest to every one that we shall soon hear of the descent of a body of adventurers on the Cuban coast, either from this port or the port of New Orleans. Yesterday a large number of recruits were obtained, and it is believed that many of them left last evening for New Orleans by rail so as to keep in readiness to sail from that city in vessels that will be ready for them in a few days. Colonel Gibbons has his hands full, and is in case these cortedes a great number of commissions have been issued during the last twenty-four hours.

Over a dozen of wealthy Cubans left yesterday in the Morro Castle for Havana, who carry contributions in their pockets to enable them to revolutionize against Lersundi.

The *Herald*'s Havana correspondence confirms the report that Puerto Principe has risen in revolt. Five war vessels had been ordered to depart immediately for the scene of the insurrection.

A Commissioner, in the person of Aquiles, a prominent leader of the rebels, is believed to have gone from the insurgents to Secretary Seward, to urge upon him the expediency of recognizing them as belligerents.

The Government authorities in Havana are quiet about the progress of the revolt, and it is believed that they are forced to confess that they are unable to subdue it. The insurgents are supplied with arms from St. Domingo.

HAVANA, November 13.—It recently came into the knowledge of the Government that a band of fourteen persons had started from Havana for the purpose of creating insurrection in the Bueja Abaja region. On the 10th inst. the rural police succeeded in arresting twelve of the party at San Cristobel. Senor Aguirre, a merchant of York, who is charged with receiving arms and ammunition for the revolutionists, has been arrested and brought to this city yesterday by government officers. Gen. Balmeseda has arrived at Manizanilla, where he issued a proclamation giving the revolutionists eight days to lay down their arms and cease hostilities against the government.

NEW ORLEANS, November 13.—Gen. Harry T. Hayes says his name in connection with any Cuban expedition is a story, without the slightest foundation. He has no knowledge of it except that gained from the public prints, and cannot be induced to participate in any filibustering scheme. He has no designs on Cuba unless under authority of United States government.

SAD SCENE IN COURT.

A Woman Sentenced to be Hung.

Kate O'Brien, who murdered Bridget McDermot in Buffalo, was on Saturday sentenced to be executed on the 18th of December next. When asked if she had anything to say why the judgment of the law should not be passed upon her, she arose and delivered an incoherent appeal to the court. She spoke in a low voice, and her words were broken by sobbing, so that it was impossible to catch all that she said. Its substance was that she had killed Bridget McDermot, but that she was so much under the influence of liquor that she did not remember the commission of the deed. She was out of her senses. She spoke of her children, of whom she has two, a boy and girl, and expressed the wish to be permitted to see them. She alluded to Nellie Sheehan, "the witch of the patch," in whose house the foul deed was perpetrated, and charged that she was the cause of the murder, because she had furnished the liquor. Nellie, (the murderess said) was a bad woman. Next she alluded to the woman at whose house she had obtained the axe, charging the responsibility of the crime upon her because she did not take the weapon from her, and made incoherent mention of some other woman, from whom an axe had been taken, under similar circumstances. At this point she broke down, sobbing piteously, but recovered herself and continued. She said there were several old men on the jury who might meet their Maker before she did, and they would then know what she had suffered. She implored compassion, saying that she had worked for many respectable people, mentioning Dr. Rochester, Mr. Fillmore, and others, and they would all testify to her good character. In the course of her remarks she alluded to the possibility of prison, which showed that she did not expect the extreme sentence of the law.

At the conclusion of her remarks Judge Masters pronounced the sentence, and as the last words were spoken the trembling woman seemed to realize her doom and burst into a passion of weeping, the sound of her sobs filling the court-room as she was led away.

Dividing New York State.

The Rochester (N. Y.) *Chronicle*, a Republican journal, in its issue of Nov. 6, has an article headed "Let us Divide the State." After referring to the election frauds in New York city, the *Chronicle* says:

We see no remedy for these evils but to divide the State, and set New York city and county, and the counties of Richmond, Kings, Queens, and Suffolk off as a separate State. We have only to obtain the consent of the State and Congress, and we are then relieved of all further trouble. Let the new State be called Manhattan, or, perhaps, if the New Yorkers like it better, Tammany. We will not stand upon the name, provided we can be rid of them. It would be entitled, as now, to nine Representatives in Congress, two Senators, and eleven votes in the electoral college. We should then secure, without fear of fraud and corruption, twenty-two Representatives and two United States Senators on the side of freedom, and twenty-four votes in the electoral college. The population of the new State would be one-third that of the present State, equal with Massachusetts, equal with Michigan and New Jersey together, with Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, and New Hampshire all together, equal with Indiana, and equal with Kentucky. It would stand sixth in population in the order of States. Its majority in the election of 1866 was 58,141 Democratic, and in 1867, 78,227. Kentucky would have to look to her laurels as the Democratic Goliah of States, particularly as her new competitor could, on a week's notice, manufacture all the votes which might be necessary to secure the gold ball and the championship. With New York city and its confederate counties shut out, the Empire State can give 70,000 Republican majority and more, and while the new State of Manhattan or, Tammany is seeking congenial competition with Kentucky, we will challenge old Massachusetts to a contest for majorities on the other side.

It is well known that the people of New York city are restive under the legislation of our representatives at Albany, and prominent Democrats there repeatedly expressed themselves desirous to secede from the State. Of course, all Republicans north and west of Spuyten Duyvel Creek with unanimity will say amen, if such is their desire. The men who give the great Democratic vote in New York city, and those who give the great Republican vote outside of it, will agree to the change. Then by all means let the necessary steps be taken to accomplish so desirable a consummation.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. PROMPT RETURNS

PALMER & PHILLIPS,

AUCTIONEERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Opera House Auction Room,

NO. 60 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH

Boots, Shoes, Carpets, Dry Goods and Notions

AT PRIVATE SALE DAY AND EVENING.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after June 15th, 1868, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows. [Train leaving Allegheny City at 2 A. M., arrives daily.] [Train leaving Fort Wayne at 9.15 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's
Pittsburgh	2.00AM	9.00AM	2.15PM	1.50AM
Rochester	8.15	10.40	3.32	3.10
Salem	10.37	12.35PM	5.13	5.47
Alliance	11.25	1.15	6.03	6.40
Canton	12.15PM	1.55	6.50	7.26
Massillon	12.45	2.25	7.20	7.57
Orrville	1.20	2.58	7.53	8.32
Wooster	1.58	3.33	8.28	9.05
Mansfield	2.33	4.08	9.03	9.45
Crestline	3.05	4.50	10.15	10.10
Bucyrus	3.38	5.23	10.48	10.50
Upper Sandusky	4.18	6.19	11.14	11.56
Forest	4.58	7.04	11.47	1.17
Lima	6.08	8.08	1.15AM	12.27PM
Van Wert	7.05	9.04	2.07	1.38
Fort Wayne	8.30PM	10.30	3.30	3.00
Columbia	1.30	4.00	6.30	5.37
Warsaw	2.03	4.36	7.03	6.10
Plymouth	2.42	5.15	7.42	6.48
Valparaiso	3.47	6.15	8.47	7.53
Chicago	7.00	9.30	9.10	9.20

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp
Chicago	9.30AM	9.30PM	8.25PM	4.50AM
Valparaiso	12.50	12.06	7.10	6.57
Plymouth	1.18	1.37AM	9.08	9.10
Warsaw	1.21PM	1.59	9.50	10.20
Columbia	1.00	2.17	10.20	11.15
Fort Wayne	3.00	4.15	12.15	1.30PM
Van Wert	4.30	5.33	1.45AM	3.08
Lima	5.00	5.33	2.15	3.19
Forest	6.09	6.38	2.48	4.43
Upper Sandusky	6.53	7.18	3.23	5.14
Bucyrus	7.23	8.01	3.51	5.57
Crestline	8.05	8.40	4.30	6.30
Mansfield	8.35	9.10	5.05	6.50AM
Wooster	9.13	9.50	5.55	7.30
Orrville	9.48	10.25	6.30	8.04
Massillon	10.15	10.57	7.15	8.41
Canton	10.45	11.27	7.47	9.10
Alliance	11.13	11.55	8.13	9.36
Salem	11.54	12.36PM	8.53	10.16
Rochester	12.58PM	1.40	9.57	11.20
Pittsburgh	3.15	4.10	11.30	1.30PM

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leave Youngstown at 2:30 p. m; New Castle, 4:00 p. m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 6:00 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 7:15 a. m; arr. at Youngstown, 10:45; N. Castle, 9:30 a. m; 2:15 a. m; arr. at Youngstown, 6:00 a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:30 a. m; New Castle, 7:10 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Allegheny, 4:45 p. m; Arrives New Castle, 7:05 p. m; Youngstown, 7:50 p. m.

F. R. MYERS, *General Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Sept. 14, 1868, trains will leave Station daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

	Mail Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Cleveland	8.35AM	12.10PM	7.00PM
Euclid Street	8.46	12.21	7.11
Hudson	9.30	1.08	7.44
Ravenna	10.25	1.41	8.21
Alliance	11.37	2.20	9.00
Bayard	1.51	2.46	.....
Wellsville	1.25PM	4.40	.....

GOING NORTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.		Accom.
Wellsville	8.30AM	4.00PM	.....	.....
Bayard	12.02	7.34	.....	.....
Alliance	11.20	8.27	.....	7.45AM
Ravenna	12.07PM	9.04	.....	8.31
Hudson	12.23	9.53	.....	9.10
Euclid Street	1.07	7.14	.....	7.07
Cleveland	1.20	7.15	.....	10.30

GOING EAST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Bellair	2.35AM	6.10AM	2.00PM	.....
Bridgeport	11 5	6.25	2.10	.....
Steubenville	1.12PM	7.47	3.07	.....
Wellsville	1.45	8.20	4.30	6.05AM
Smith's Ferry	2.07	9.12	4.54	6.55
Beaver	2.43	9.50	5.35	7.30
Rochester	3.35	10.53	6.40	8.40
Pittsburgh				

GOING WEST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Pittsburgh	6.00AM	9.00PM	4.35AM	4.30PM
Rochester	7.10	9.05	5.30	5.40
Beaver		9.00	6.00	6.00
Smith's Ferry	7.37	9.35	6.28	6.35
Wellsville	8.15	9.05	7.15	6.05
Steubenville	8.45	8.00	8.0	.....
Bridgeport	8.55	6.10	8.2	.....
Bellair	10.45	6.20	9.25	.....

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrive
N. Philadelphia, 6.30 a. m.	Bayard, 10.30 a. m.
Bayard, 12.40 p. m.	N. Philadelphia 4.40 p. m.

F. E. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

DAWSON & RICHARDSON

Beaver Falls, Pa.

HAVING JUST OPENED A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES.

NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
NAILS,
DRUGS, &C.

Window Glass all sizes and double strength. Special attention paid to filling orders for large size window glass, &c.

Also,
LINSEED OIL,
CRUDE BURNING OIL,
BENZINE,
COALE'S PATENT DRYER.

Paints of all Colors, Ground, Dry and in Oil

The Beaver Argus.

BEAVER, NOVEMBER 10th, 1868.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The ARGUS has now a larger circulation than any paper published in the county Advertisers will promote their own interest by bearing this in mind.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

TIME.	1w.	2w.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One square—10 lines,	$3 00	$5 00	$5 00	$8 00	10 00
Two squares,	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three squares,	5 00	6 00	9 00	11 00	18 00
Four squares,	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
One-fourth column,	7 50	10 00	13 50	20 00	25 00
One-half column,	10 00	14 00	17 00	25 00	40 00
One column,	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	75 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices $3 00
Special Notices, per line, ... 10

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except Transient Advertising, which must be paid in Advance.

Wm. Bingham, Jr., 70 Fifth street, Chronicle building, Pittsburgh, is the authorized agent for THE ARGUS in that city.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending on the 14th of November, 1868:

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
November 8,	54 deg.	57 deg.	55 deg.
" 9,	53 deg.	67 deg.	60 deg.
" 10,	52 deg.	55 deg.	45 deg.
" 11,	36 deg.	39 deg.	35 deg.
" 12,	34 deg.	44 deg.	35 deg.
" 13,	37 deg.	53 deg.	38 deg.
" 14,	34 deg.	51 deg.	40 deg.

H. T. TAYLOR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements, which appear for the first time in THE ARGUS to-day.

☞ Stray Heifer—C. K. Chamberlin.
☞ For Sale—John Sientz.
☞ For Sale—D. M. Donahoo.
☞ Legal Notices—John Caughey.
☞ Notice of Bankruptcy—Thomas Rowly.

Another Singular Case.—A gentleman named Christopher Lance residing in Independence township, this county, was in Beaver for the first time last week. He is aged 73 years, and has resided in this county all his life. He was a member of the petit jury last week.

Radical Restoration.—Its good effects are permanent. It not only restores the color of the hair, but the quantity and natural glossiness. This is said by every one using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved (*New style*) Hair Restorer or Dressing, (*in one bottle.*) Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar. 4t.

Bargains in Real Estate.—Capt. D. M. Donahoo offers for sale in this week's ARGUS a large lot of [illegible] wishing to purchase should make it their business to examine the property, ascertain prices, &c., before buying elsewhere.

Bridge Improvements.—We notice that the stockholders of the bridge connecting Bridgewater and Rochester have made some needed improvements in the way of laying a new floor across it for the use of pedestrians, boarding up the sides, &c., all of which were sadly needed.

A Shortage.—In our hurry to get out a few copies of the *Argus* before we discovered that the *Republican gains* in Hopewell township were omitted in a short article referring to gains throughout the county. The correction was made as soon as the omission was discovered. Hopewell gained 8 Republican votes over the October election.

Large Farms.—They have some rather extensive farms in the Western country, as we find from the following: John Alexander has a farm of 20,000 acres in Champaign county, Ill.; he has 4,000 cattle, and 5,000 acres of corn. A Mr. Sullivant has a farm of 40,000 acres in Ford county. In Benton county there is a farm of 28,000 acres. It has 42 miles of board fence, and 70 miles of Osage orange fence.

Public Lecture.—The citizens of New Brighton and vicinity will have a rare treat on next Thursday evening in the way of a Lecture from the distinguished orator Chas. C. Burleigh. His subject "What pso to make of the result of the election" will no doubt be intelligently and eloquently handled. Admission 25 cents. Proceeds, after deducting expenses, to go to the Brass Band of that place.

Whipping An Editor.—The cop candidate for Congress in the adjoining district in Ohio, recently made a brutal attack upon the editor of the Wellsville *Union*. The editor succeeded in getting out his revolver and would have shot his assailant but the defeated candidate's son wrenched the weapon from his hand. The name of the attacking party is Daniel T. Lawson. It is a good thing for the people of that district that they elected him to stay at home.

Change in District Attorney's Office.—During the past week J. S. Rutan, Esq., retired from the District Attorney's office of this county, and J. R. Harrah, Esq., was sworn in.

Mr. R. has had charge of the office for the past six years, and during that period was an energetic and efficient public prosecutor. Mr. Harrah is a gentleman of good character, and we have no doubt will make a prompt and reliable officer.

Teacher's Institute.—The Teacher's Institute of Beaver borough met at the public school house in the place on last Thursday evening. Quite a number of persons were in attendance, but as no programme had been prepared previously the proceedings related only to business connected with future meetings. Institute meets again on next Friday evening one week. All who feel an interest in the success of our common schools are cordially invited to attend.

Thanksgiving Dinner and Supper.—We are requested to state that the ladies connected with the M. E. Church of Rochester, intend giving a Dinner and Supper at the Town Hall in that place, on Thursday the 26th inst. Dinner from 12 M. to 3 P. M.; Supper from 6 P. M., to 10 P. M. Tickets 50 cents. It needs for the benefit of the M. E. Church building enterprise. The public are cordially invited to be present on the occasion.

The new paper projected in this county is exciting a good deal of interest among the Democratic papers of the State. Here is a scrap from the Waynesburg (Greene county) *Messenger*, which is a fair sample of the light in which the project is viewed by the enemies of the Republican party:

"We see it is stated that there is to be a new Radical paper started in Beaver Pa., said to be in opposition to the re-nomination of Gov. Geary. Well, let it rage. Another Radical paper in Beaver will soon make that county Democratic, or our observations in such matters are not worth much."

Outrageous Conduct.—For some time past a number of boys, lost to all sense of self-respect, have been giving Prof. Taylor a good deal of trouble. Their outrageous conduct consists in gathering near the Seminary building late at night, (after the inmates had retired,) and indulging in obscene language, hooting and yelling, and on one or two occasions firing off revolvers. He bore this until patience ceased to be a virtue, and then ascertaining who some of the parties were he caused the arrest of one, bound him over to Court and we believe he is now gathering up evidence sufficient to cause the arrest of others. We trust he will succeed in forcibly them all, and inflicting them with the punishment they richly deserve. Some of the scamps reside in Beaver, others in Bridgewater, Fallston and New Brighton.

The Commissioner's Office.—On last Thursday, John Wilson, Esq., of Beaver township, filed his bond as Commissioner of this county for the next three years, and was sworn into office. Mr. Wilson succeeds Daniel W. Scott, Esq., who was elected at the October election.

We but say what is almost universally known throughout the county, that Mr. Wilson has been one of the most watchful, untiring and efficient Commissioners the county has ever had. Gifted with a good judgment and noted for promptness and perspicuity, he retires from his official duties with the confidence and respect of all who from time to time transacted business in the Commissioner's office during his term.

His successor is a gentleman of ripe judgment, practical ability and good character, and we have no doubt will make an excellent Commissioner.

The board is now composed of Jas. Warnock of North Sewickley, Wm. Ewing of Raccoon and David W. Scott of Brighton townships.

A New Contract for Postage Stamps.—In June last Postmaster General Randall advertised for proposals for furnishing the Government with postage stamps for a term of years. The committee of experts appointed for the purpose decided in favor of the National Bank Note Company of New York city, and on Saturday last the Postmaster General awarded the contract to that company for a term of four years.

The two-cent stamp represents a post-boy on horseback running at full speed, illustrating the fact that this stamp is mostly used for dispatch letters.

On the three-cent stamp there is a finely engraved locomotive. This is surrounded by lines of lightning, indicating the speed with which letters are carried on which this stamp is used.

The five-cent stamp has an excellent portrait of Washington.

The ten-cent stamp has an excellent microscopical copy of the [illegible] of the Declaration of Independence, bringing in the rotunda at Washington.

The twelve-cent stamp, mostly used for foreign postage, has a picture of a steamer at sea.

The thirty-cent stamp has a copy of a painting of the surrender of Burgoyne, hanging in the rotunda of the National Capitol.

One of the characteristics of the stamps manufactured by this company is that the ink used prevents persons washing and using the stamps a second time. The fibre in the centre of the stamp is broken completely, and they adhere better, while the ink of cancellation also jumps through.

The engravings on the stamps are remarkable copies of historical pictures, and bear the test of a microscopical examination.

Court Proceedings.—The following criminal cases were before the Court which was in session in this place last week:

Com. vs. Robert S. McCullough. Indicted for seduction and bastardy. True bill. Held in the sum of $300 for his appearance at next term of court.

Com. vs. Thomas Calhoun. Indicted for keeping a ferocious dog. True bill. Jury sworn. Verdict not guilty. Defendent to pay all his own costs and one-third of the costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Samps on Marker. Indicted for assault and battery. Trouble. Jury sworn. The defendant compelled to pay a fine of ten dollars to the commonwealth, to pay the costs of prosecution, and stand committed until this sentence is complied with.

Com. vs. Henry Davis. Indicted for seduction and bastardy. True bill. Process awarded.

Com. vs. Geo. Kiborne. Indicted for keeping a ferocious dog. True bill. Npl. pros. entered on payment of costs by defendant after first day of this term.

Com. vs. Milo T. Barnes. Indicted for seduction and bastardy. True bill. Process awarded.

Com. vs. ——— Doak. Charge of surety of the peace on oath of William Lockhart. Defendent discharged on payment of costs.

Com. vs. Nancy Hanson. Charge of surety of the peace on oath of Mary Hague. Defendent discharged on payment of costs, and in custody of Sheriff until costs are paid.

Com. vs. Mary Sullivan. Charge of surety of the peace on oath of George Boyles. Recognizance forfeited and respited until next term.

Com. vs. Mary Sullivan and Julia Sullivan. Charge of surety of the peace on oath of Sarah Amnon. Recognizance forfeited and respited until next term.

Com. vs. George Boyles et al. Indicted for assault and battery. True bill as to George Boyles and Margaret Boyles Recognizance forfeited and respited until next term.

Com. vs. Geo. Boyles, Margaret Boyles and Sarah Amnon. Charge of surety of the peace on oath of Mary Sullivan. Recognizance forfeited and respited until next term.

Com. vs. Geo. W. Brown. Indicted for seduction and bastardy. Continued. Defendent recognized in the sum of $800.

Com. vs. Jeremiah White. Indicted for assault and battery. True bill. Verdict not guilty, and George Wilkinson, the prosecutor, to pay the cost.

Com. vs. Wm. Doak. Indictment, assault. True bill. Defendant plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Jas. Little. Indicted for larceny. True bill. Continued. Defendant recognized in the sum of $500.

Com. vs. Perry Beaver. Indicted for assault and battery. True bill. Continued, and defendant to enter into recognizance in the sum of $200. Recognizance forfeited and respited until next term.

Public Supper.—Do not forget the oyster supper on Thursday evening next, at Wynn's Hall, given by the ladies of the Beaver Church Extension Society. A good time is expected.

The New M. E. Church of Rochester.—The foundation of the above building is now nearly completed.

The brick are also burned, and everything ready for an early pushing forward of the building in the spring.

The main building is to be 52x80. Two stories in height, being respectively 14 ft. and 20 ft. in the clear.

The walls are to be supported by buttresses. The building when completed is to be surmounted with a tower and spire.

A projection is to be in the rear, intended for Library room below, and Minister's Study above.

The interior arrangements are new in design and very desirable.

The location of the building is one of the most prominent in Rochester, presenting and commanding a fine view, and hence the building will be an ornament, and of value, not only to its own locality, but to the sisterhood of towns.

Burial of Sir John (Seymour.

Not a sigh was heard, nor a funeral groan,
As up the Salt River we scudded,
But we longed to leave the cold corpse alone,
For we heartily wished it was buried.

We buried him deep on election day,
(All our votes for Uhrigs casting,)
And smiled when we thought how his New York "friends"
Would weep for his rest everlasting.

No star-spangled banner enclosed his breast,
But in a *sect blanket* we wound him,
And he lay like a greyback taking his rest,
With a coon sitting around him.

Just as our jolly job was done,
Salt River the moonbeams reflected,
And we knew by the booming of Union guns,
That Grant and "Old Skill" were elected.

Quickly and gladly we picked up our tools,
And we took not a word of sorrow,
But we thought if we lived and got some burnt cork,
We'd all take a shine on the morrow.

Marriages.

NYE—FOSTER—Oct. 1st, 1868, by Rev. J. Murry, Mr. Robert Nye and Miss E. Foster, both of Homewood, Pa.

MERESHIME—PRICE—Oct. 1st, 1868, by the same, Mr. Adam Mereshime, of Sharon, Pa., and Miss Jennie Price, of New Brighton, Pa.

POWER—PHILLIS—Nov 3d, 1868, by the same, Chas. O. Power, of Rochester, Pa., and Miss Josie B. Phillis, of New Brighton, Pa.

Deaths.

BUNTER—At the residence of her son, Mr. John G. Hunter, Oct. 8th, in Brighton tp., Beaver Co., Pa., Mrs. Mary Hunter, in the 73d year of her age.

Mrs. Hunter was born in Ireland in 1795, and in early life, in company with other friends, emigrated to this country and found a home in Beaver county, where she united in marriage with Mr. Wm. Hunter, whom she survived eighteen years. During the greater part of her life she was a member of the Presbyterian church of Salem, of which her husband was for twenty years a worthy ruling elder; and in 1859 she united with the Presbyterian church of Bridgewater, where she continued to adorn the doctrines of Jesus Christ her Savior, by a conversation becoming the gospel, until she was removed to the church triumphant. From the first attack of her disease, nearly five years ago, she manifested a calm confidence in Him, his words, and consequently conversed but little except to [illegible]

Still she was ever cheerful and happy, and none visited her without feeling it a privilege to be in her presence.

She was a mother in Israel—a devoted christian—and [illegible] and [illegible] and very tenderly loved by them. At the service connected with her funeral it was a touching and beautiful sight to see three sons, five daughters and eight grandchildren truly mourning the death of a christian mother, and yet rejoicing that their loss was her infinite gain.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We are requested to publish the following communication:

Educational Movement Made and Others in Progress.

The public Examinations of classes, addresses, exercises of the Literary Societies, reunion of Students and Professors of Mount Union College, for the autumn of 1868, have just closed, having elicited not only general interest but deeply impressed a conviction upon the large audiences in attendance that the college is doing a great and good work. During the past year 459 students have been in attendance, and in the past sixteen years, 2,716 students going forth from this Institution have taught public schools.

Step by step this Institution has grown from small beginnings, establishing itself firmly in the public confidence and patronage so generously bestowed, until now, it has justly earned a noble position among the best and most progressive Colleges of our country. Though at first it occupied a very low position, and possessed but very limited educational facilities, now, through the energy of its founders, under the guidance and blessing of God, it ranks a first class College, possessing ample and beautiful grounds, new and commodious buildings, extensive and rare collections of apparatus, cabinets, a large Faculty of experienced and thoroughly qualified Teachers, and a permanent endowment fund of nearly $100,000 by donations of money, the interest of which will aid in defraying the expenses, and thus cheapen the current expenses, and thus ample and equal facilities are afforded to both sexes for study and graduation in the Scientific Course, or in the Ancient or Modern Classical Courses, or in the Fine Art, Musical or Commercial Departments.

The College Buildings, including the superb Boarding Hall, are all new and commodious, the various apartments being fitted up conveniently and properly; and the College grounds of some twenty acres are being tastefully laid out, fenced and ornamented.

Quite recently liberal expenditures have been made in developing the departments of Natural Science, Modern Languages, Instrumental Music, and the Commercial or Actual Business Departments." A large Museum of Science and Art, embracing numerous and rare specimens, some of which have lately been purchased in Europe, by Rev. O. N. Hartshorn, LL. D., President of the Faculty, has just been arranged in a large and beautiful apartment. Every specimen in this extensive Museum is illustrative of some useful principle in Science or Art, and greatly facilitates both the work of teaching and the pleasantness and progress of students.

The Modern Languages are taught by Miss L. A. Dayton, a thoroughly accomplished Teacher. For some years Miss Dayton was the Professor of Modern Languages in Elmira College N. Y., and reads, speaks and writes the German and French languages accurately, and nearly as readily as her native tongue.

The Department of Instrumental Music is taught by Professor H. S. Leland, A. B., a distinguished Teacher of profound musical attainments and rare skill, as his extensive experience in teaching on the piano, melodeon, organ, flute, &c., in some of the best Institutions of New York satisfactorily attest. The Vocal Music is taught by Prof. G. W. Clarke, A. M., whose distinguished ability and success are well known. The various branches of Mathematics, Natural Science and Literature are chiefly taught by Professors Ira O. Chapman, A. M.; E. N. Hartshorn, A. M.; J. A. Brush, A. B., whose thorough qualifications and distinguished success have inspired general confidence.

The Commercial or actual Business Department is taught by Prof. E. N. Hartshorn, A. M., and H. A. Huson. This Department has recently been established, in order to supply an extensive demand arising from a conviction that every young gentleman and lady while acquiring a liberal Literary Education ought also to become practically acquainted with actual business, based upon Science and the useful pursuits of life.

Commodious and beautiful rooms have just been fitted up in a tasteful manner, and furnished with neat business offices, as banks, stores, exchange, brokerage, insurance, commission, freight, steamboat and express offices, &c. The College currently for business transactions is being engraved, also the business course of study, and the various blanks and forms of commercial paper are properly prepared. This actual business feature will be thoroughly taught by Prof. H. A. Hutson, whose extensive experience in Commercial Colleges of St. Louis, Chicago and New York are well known to the public. Prof. Hutson was for several years the principal teacher in Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, and is one of the best penmen of the land.

Student's are received at all times in any of the Departments of the College.

As I have frequently visited this College at Mount Union, near Alliance, Ohio, and closely observed its practical workings, I have taken the more liberty to state frankly the results of my observations.

Under the instruction of the present experienced Faculty, and the efficient Board of Trustees, of whom Lewis Miller, of Akron, Ohio, is President, and C. Aultman, of Mansfield, Ohio, is Treasurer, I augur for this College a distinguished career of progressive usefulness.

WILLIAM COX.

Mt. Union, Ohio, Nov. 11, 1868.

EDITOR ARGUS: Your article last week touching the matter of instructing our Senator and Representatives on the United States Senatorial question, is timely and the matter should be investigated by the people. Pennsylvania has never been noted for having her ablest men in the U. S. Senate; on the contrary, she has usually been represented in that body by men who were mere dwarfs intellectually, and who succeeded in getting their positions by the free use of money or other equally disreputable appliances. This is true of Democrats as well as Republicans. Let us have a change. Let us have in this matter of getting into the Senate by instructing our representatives in the Legislature a vote not for the man who has the capacious pocket-book, but for him who has honesty, brains and speaking ability sufficient to "make his mark" in the Senate of the United States. I do not now advocate any man's claims to the position. I would prefer that the place seek the man, but the man the place, and my purpose now is only to call attention to the matter so that the people may look him over, and if the proper timber, give their public servants instructions to support him in the Legislature. The western part of the State clearly entitled to the Senator, and our western interests should spur every man into an effort to secure the election of one from our own locality. Let me appeal then to the Republicans of Beaver county to insist upon their rights, and to take action at as early a day as possible to secure them. Congress with you also that the question should be submitted to the Republicans of the county. Their will in the matter should be law, and there no doubt but that our Senator and Representatives would carry it out.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Programme of Exercises at Institute.

(1) Select Reading—by Miss Tomlinson.
(2) Why are the stalks of plants of light structure generally cylindrical?
(3) Class Drill—Mental Arithmetic—by B. B. Lakin.
(4) Is it probable that beings like we are inhabit our moon?
(5) Declamation—by Mr. H. Hoy.
(6) Why do animals of cold climates grow more fat than animals of warm climates, while trees producing oil are most abundant in warm climates?
(7) Recitation—by Mrs. J. Marquis.

Question for debate: Is a Republican or a Monarchical form of Government more conducive to national strength? Affirm, J. F. Dravo, Esq., Duff, J. S. Cameron, Esq.

Names of contributors for next issue of Periodical.

Mrs. S. Hoy, Miss M. McGaffick; Miss E. Fawcett, Miss M. Patterson; Dr. A. W. Acheson, Mr. H. McCreary, Mr. Bert Ewing, Mr. Rob't Moore. The String Band have consented in favor us with music for the occasion; and probably we will have vocal music likewise. Institute will convene at the Public School building on Friday Nov. 27th, 1868, at 6½ P. M. We are confidently looking forward to the evening as one that will be interesting to all who shall attend, and hope there will be a full attendance.

It is desirable that contributions to the Periodical be sent in Address one day previous to Institute, as can be done through the Post Office, by the contributor preferring.

A Plot to Rob.—On last Saturday, a young colored man aged about eighteen years, on his return from Pittsburgh stopped at New Galilee in this county, and while there made the acquaintance of two other colored men, one named Jackson, the other Charley Burroughs. Soon after becoming acquainted Jackson proposed a walk with Charley, and they did so, and proceeded to Darlington, when Jackson pointed out the store of Mr. Duff, and endeavored to persuade the boy to assist in robbing the proprietor, alleging that the same time that Duff and Charley had retired the matter over and concluded on robbing Mr. Duff, and asking him to be privy in the enterprise. Jackson told the boy that Mr. Duff on closing his store for the night, retired by way of the rear door, and that they intended to be there and knock him down as the same out, rob him of his money, and then flee.

The boy refused to be a party in the affair, and soon after separated from Jackson and started towards Enon. Jackson undecided again to induce him to stay and unite with him and Charley in committing the crime, but without avail. The boy after getting away from them, notified him of the plot on Mr. D., and Jackson and Charley arrested, brought to Beaver on last Monday and confined in jail. On the evening of the same day they were brought before the court (it being then in session) and after hearing the testimony of the boy, Mr. Duff and others, Burroughs was discharged and Jackson bound in the sum of $200 to keep the peace towards Mr. Duff and all others for a period of one year.

Special Notice.

BARRETT'S VEGETABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE—We speak from experience, having given a practical trial to this renowned preparation. *No other hair restorative has ever received or deserved a more universal sale than Barrett's.—Pittsburgh Commercial.*

New Advertisements.

Stray Heifer.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Pulaski township, Beaver county, on or about the 25th of October, a Red Roan Heifer, between two and three years old. No other marks discernable. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.
Nov. 6. C. K. CHAMBERLIN.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of Samuel Hoyt, late of Industry township, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, by virtue of authority contained in said last will and testament, will expose to public sale on the premises, on Tuesday, December 1, 1868, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all that certain tract or parcel of land situated in Industry township aforesaid, on the waters of Wolf run, one mile from the 3rd age of Industry, on the road leading from the village of John Mason, to Georgetown, adjoining lands of John Mason, Jr., George Neville, Jr., D. P. Cowden and others, containing 200 acres, more or less, about 50 acres cleared, and the greater part of the worst kind, a dwelling house on the premises.

TERMS—One-third cash, when deed is delivered, balance in two equal annual instalments with interest from day of sale, each to be secured by judgment bond, or bond and mortgage, at the option of purchaser.

JOHN SIENTZ, Executor.
Nov. 10, 1868—3t.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale the following described property, to wit: A Farm situate about three-fourths of a mile from the Borough of Beaver, in Brighton township, containing 108½ acres, 75 acres being cleared and in a good state of cultivation, nearly all of which is well set in timothy and clover), the balance is well timbered, a good portion being locust. This farm is well adapted for grazing purposes, being well watered by a small stream, and a number of never-failing springs. A portion of it is well located for the cultivation of grapes. It is underlaid with numerous veins of coal and fire clay, and has erected on it a new two-story frame dwelling and other out-buildings.

Also, four acres of land, on which is erected a frame dwelling house and other out-buildings, with an abundance of fruit trees, &c., in full bearing. This beautiful lot is situate on the plain midway between Beaver and Vanport, and in full view of both. It is well located for gardening, having been used for that purpose, and is the most desirable location for a country residence anywhere to be found in the vicinity of Beaver.

Also, two large and commodious dwelling houses with lots adjoining, situate on the south side of the Diamond, fronting the Court House, in the Borough of Beaver. They are beautifully situated in the central part of the town, and are in good order and repair, one of which has been lately rebuilt with all the modern improvements both as to comfort and convenience, having attached all the necessary out buildings, with stabling, &c., the grounds are well arranged and supplied with shrubbery, and an abundance of fruit of all description.

Also, eight acres of coal land near Shippingport on the Ohio River, this land is all underlaid with a four and one-half feet vein of choice coal, and is easily operated from a bank now open on the premises.

Also, undivided interest in 5 acres of coal and oil land, situate on Mill Creek, near Hookstown, Beaver county. The above described property will be sold on liberal terms, all together or in parcels to suit purchasers, by calling on D. M. DONEHOO, Esq., or Beaver county, or A. W. ACHESON, No. 138 Fourth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Nov 10'68.

Dry Goods.

New Fall Goods!

AT

S. J. Cross & Co's.,

ROCHESTER, PA.

FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

AND

FLANNELS.

Plain Flannels, Barred Flannels,
Opera Flannels, Alpacas,
Merinos, Delaines,
Ginghams, Prints,
Shawls, Hosiery,
Gloves,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

CANTON FLANNEL.

MENS' AND BOYS' WEAR.

JEANS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, &c.

READY MADE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

HATS AND CAPS

NEW STYLES AND CHEAP

FOR SALE LOW

ALSO,

Our usual Stock of

HARDWARE AND NAILS.

GLASS QUEENSWARE,

GROCERIES

Bacon, Oils,
Paints,
Grain, Putty,

Grain, Flour, Salt, Feed, &c., &c.

We buy often and keep our Stock full and fresh, always having something NEW to show our customers

WE BUY CLOSE AND SELL CLOSE

CALL AND SEE.

S. J. CROSS & CO.

Rochester, Oct. 3rd, 1868.

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of administration on the estate of [illegible] dec'd, late of Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to John H. Claney, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa., or to the undersigned, No. 34 Beaver street, Allegheny City

WM. MARS,
W. M. CLANEY, Admr's
oct21-6t*

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of administration on the estate of Robert Beard, late of Beaver Borough, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to the undersigned.

JOHN S. LEASURE, Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Lewis Williams, late of Economy, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Admr
nov11

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Abner Wolfe, dec'd, late of Rochester Borough, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

A. B. WOLF, *Administrator.*

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Mrs. Ellen Castillo, deceased, late of New Brighton, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN REEVES, *Administrator.*

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration on the estate of John Hulls, deceased, late of Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa., the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH C. WILSON, *Administrator.*

Executor's Notice.

Whereas letters testamentary upon the estate of Jas. K. Calhoun, of Big Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present the same without delay to

JOHN S. CALHOUN, Admr.
nov4-6t* WM. L. McCURDY,

Executor's Notice.

Whereas letters testamentary upon the estate of John Shane, late of Big Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present the same without delay to

JAMES HASHA,
TARAO SHANE, Executors.
oct14.6t.

Executor's Notice.

Letters testamentary upon the estate of [illegible], late of Big Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

J. M. IMBRIE, Administrator.

Executor's Notice.

Letters testamentary upon the estate of [illegible], late of Upper Township, Beaver county, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for payment. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment to the undersigned.

E. A. KERR, Hookstown,
ELIZA HOOD, Hanover tp., Executrix.

License Notice.

Applicants for License at November Sessions, 1868.

FOR RATING HOUSE.

W. W. Seely ..... Rochester Boro.
John Chalk ..... Rochester Boro.
John Boswell ..... New Brighton Boro.

JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.
Oct. 21, 1868—3t.

J. C. Frost } In the Court of Common Pleas of
vs. } Beaver County, No. 55, November T.,
D. B. Jeffries } 1867. Foreign Attachment in debt.

October 19, 1868, on motion the Court give judgment against defendant. Same day Narr and Affidavit of claim being filed rule on the Prothonotary to assess the damages in the above case.

Notice is therefore hereby given that said damages will be assessed at the Prothonotary's office, on the 24th day of December, 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN CAUGHEY, Pro.
Nov. 18—6w

Michael Grim } In the Court of Common Pleas of
vs. } Beaver county, No. 149 March T.,
R. Pritchard & Co. } 1868, Foreign Attachment in debt.

October 19, 1868, on motion the Court gives judgment against defendant, 3 months for $200, and Affidavit of claim being filed rule on the Prothonotary to assess the damages in the above case.

Notice is hereby given that said damages will be assessed at the Prothonotary's office, on the 24th day of December, 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN CAUGHEY, Pro.
Nov. 18—6w

U. S. Marshall's Office,

W. D. of Pennsylvania,
Pittsburgh, November 7, 1868.

This is to give Notice: That on the 10th day of November, 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Samuel Reller of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., and William G. McCandless of the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, partners as Bailey & McCandless, who have been adjudged Bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to chose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 118 Federal St. Allegheny City, Allegheny Co., Pa., before John N. Purviance, Esq., Register, on the 17th day of December, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Miscellaneous.

LIME, LIME.

THE LIME

At the new Monitor Lime Kiln,

26 Cts. Per Bush.

THIS LIME HAS BEEN PRONOUNED BY ALL who have given it a fair trial to be the best Lime they ever used. There is no ashes or cinders in it for the coal is not mixed with the stone to burn it. As I can burn Lime much cheaper I will sell lower than any one else, and give

BETTER PRICES,

Contractors, Builders and others using a large amount of Lime can buy from 2 to 5 cents per bushel less at the

MULVANON LIME KILNS

than they can elsewhere, and get Lime that is worth nearly five cents per bushel more.

TRY IT EVERYBODY

Lime delivered in Rochester at 25 cts. per bushels end orders to Mulvanon Lime Kilns, Vanport, or to

W. J. DUNN,
BEAVER P. O.

P. S.—No charge for any core that is found in the Lime. [oct7.68:1.

Chas. B. Hurst,

Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent.

DEEDS AND AGREEMENTS WRITTEN AND acknowledgements taken, &c.

Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms.

Also, Agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all portions of England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France, in Office in Leaf's brick row, (Diamond, Rochester, Pa.

HERMAN HIRSH, MARK HIRSH, SIMON HIRSH

HIRSH & BROTHERS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CLOTHING,

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

NO. 29 ST. CLAIR STREET,

(Opposite Iron City College.)

PITTSBURGH PA.

Clothing made to order on short notice.

Stoves & Tinware.

KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS

The Above Stove Building

Car Factory Buildings,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA

Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders & Sundries

CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD IN THE COUNTY!

LOOK AT THE PRICES!

FIRST PREMIUM COOK STOVE

RUBY.

No. 7, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	$14.50
No. 8, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	16.50
No. 9, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	19.50

FRANKLIN PARLOR STOVES

No. 1, Large Parlor, extra heavy,	12.00
" 2, " " "	11.00
" 3, " " "	10.00

HEATING STOVES.

No. 2, Ribbed Egg, very heavy,	8.00
" 3, " " "	10.50
" 4, " " "	13.00

Enameled Grate Fronts,

No. 23,	Grate 18 inch,		$2.00
" 24,	" 19 "		2.25
" 25,	" 19 "		2.50
" 26,	" 19 "		2.75
" 27,	" 20 "		3.00
" 28,	" 20 "		3.25
" 29,	" 21½ "		3.50
" 30,	" 21½ "		4.00
" 31,	" 21½ "		4.75
" 32,	" 21½ "		5.00
" 33,	" 23½ "		5.50

Fenders.

No. 73,	Plain Rod, Wide,		2.25
" 74,	Narrow "		2.00
" 14,	without Rod,		2.75
" 33,	Malt Rod,		3.00
" 33,	Box, without Rod,		1.75
" 85,	" "		1.50

Pressed Sheet Iron Summer Pieces,

Plain Enameled, $1.00
" with Ornamental Centre, 1.50

CLOCKS!

All Work Warranted. Give us a Call.

TERMS, CASH.

HERRICK & CO.
oct14'68

FALLSTON FOUNDRY!

ENGINE & REPAIR SHOP

IN FALLSTON,

BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

HAVING refitted and enlarged my stock of machinery and tools, and having secured the services of the best of mechanics, I am prepared to warrant all work done to give entire satisfaction. I have on hand different patterns and styles of Engines, Fire Clay Rolls, and am prepared to make or repair all descriptions of machinery, on reasonable terms.

PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS.

I have all the best plow patterns that suit this market among which is the "Great Western," which has been the plow of the county for the last fifteen years. Also, [illegible] Plow that is [illegible]

STOVES! STOVES!!

The undersigned will continue to manufacture a large assortment of

COOKING, FRANKLIN AND HEATING STOVES

Of the latest styles and with all the Modern Improvements, which I will sell at modern rates. Among these is the GREAT REPUBLIC. This Stove has for extra oven top, which gives it a large surface without taking up much room; and it is now looked upon as one of the best and most economical stoves. It bakes less fuel and is more durable than other stoves. The following persons, after having used this stove a considerable length of time, may be referred to in proof of what is here said:

Dr. Isaac Winans,	Jacob Richardson,
M. T. Keaney,	James McGeehan,
Eli Reed,	Capt. Woodcock Gibson,
John Watson,	Thomas Davis,
Mrs. Geo. Fulton,	Mrs. McKay,
Capt. J. S. Wilson,	Hiram Shearer,
William Sagers,	Mrs. Patterson,
Joseph Darling,	James McClymonds,
William Smart,	Stephen Phillips,
Robert McGowan,	Thompson Wilkinson,
Joseph Blackmore,	Mr. Crawford,
Mrs. Joseph Martin,	Mrs. Rev. Robinson,
Mrs. Major Wade,	Jonathan McKenzie,
Dr. J. D. McCreary,	Taylor

Miscellaneous.

The Howe Sewing Machines

ARE THE

OLDEST ESTABLISHED

OF ANY IN THE WORLD!

THEY BEING THE FIRST SEWING MACHINES ever made, and have been manufactured continually under the supervision of the original inventor,

Elias Howe, jr.,

Since their first introduction 1845, thousands upon thousands upon these machines made within the last two years and their rapidly growing popularity attests the fact that they have reached the very acme of perfection, and that they are not only the oldest established but the best in the world.

These machines do perfect work upon all fabrics whether fine or coarse, making a stitch; also, the invention of Mr. Howe alike upon both of the fabric, Sewed. The handsome, new, novel and unvarying, can be adjusted to any degree of tightness, and after being adjusted do not require changing, except for different threads.

To those who have used the Howe Machine, it is not necessary for us to speak; and we would only add to others who wish a perfect machine to be sure and see these machines before buying any other. Send for circular. Applications for agencies must be addressed to

SIBLER & STOOPS,

Sole agents for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and West Virginia.

Office 23 South 8th St., Phila., and No. 4 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

sept26'68:1y.

LOOK HERE

L I M E !

THE UNDERSIGNED IS ENGAGED IN MANUfacturing Lime at Vanport, Beaver county, Pa.—His Kilns are known as the

"Power's Kilns"

Fresh Lime, and free of stones, can always be had on short notice. I will sell as cheap as the cheapest. All order left at the Kilns, or letters addressed to me at Beaver, Pa., will receive prompt and careful attention. Lime delivered, whenever wanted.

AMOS DOUTT.

mar25'68:1y.

Reineman, Meyran & Seidle,

No. 42 Fifth st., 1 door from Wood, Pittsburgh,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, DIAMONDS, PURE Silver Ware, French Clocks, Plated ware of every description. Tea sets, Spoons, Forks, &c., Watch Makers tools and material, and agency of the celebrated

AMERICAN WATCHES.

We also keep the largest and most varied assortment of the very best American made

CLOCKS!

to be found in any city east or west.

Persons in want of any article in our line either at wholesale or for their own use, will always find our prices lower and our assortment larger than any to be found west of New York city.

WATCH REPAIRING.

To this branch of our trade (being ourselves practical watch makers) we pay very special attention; we employ a force of the very best Artists in the country, and any and all fine, delicate and difficult work entrusted to our care—for the trade or individuals—may rely on getting the utmost satisfaction. Work may be sent in by express or otherwise.

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SEIDLE,

Wholesale and Retail Jewelers and Silversmiths,

42 *FIFTH street, PITTSBURGH*

apr29'68:1y.

THE PITTSBURGH

REAL ESTATE REGISTER

IS PUBLISHED BY

CROFT & PHILLIPS,

Real Estate Agents and Brokers,

Office No. 139 Fourth St.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

DONT FAIL TO GET ONE. SENT FREE TO any address. [oct14'68.

G. W. PUSEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer

IN

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

and TEAS,

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FRUIT,

Pickles, &c.

All kinds of Country Produce sold on commission, and prompt returns made.

NO. 49 FEDERAL STREET,

Allegheny City, Penn'a.

may9,'67:1:1

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS!

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for SPRING and SUMMER wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest possible notice.

Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER,

BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER, PA.

ORGANS.

A LEADING EASTERN PAPER SPEAKS AS follows of the great Eureka Organ: There is nothing so humanizing, so beautiful, so elevating as music, and nothing that we heard for many years comes so near the perfection of sweet sounds as the Eureka Organ, made by Shoninger & Co., New Haven Conn. This instrument has the new Vox Humana Stop, which in such addition to the old organs as to enhance their worth fifty fold. This stop creates, by a fan, a trill like unto the warbling of the whole feathered tribe, doing away with the bellowing horseness so detrimental to wind instrument. The volume of music it gushes forth is powerful, rich, and full of pleasing melody, such as entrances the senses and intoxicates the ear. No person would think of weariness, where a performer was touching the pearl keys of the Eureka.

These most excellent instruments are for sale only by the agents.

MESSRS. HOFFMAN, HOENE & CO.,

[53 Fifth Avenue.

Also, agents for the celebrated MARSCHALL & MITTANER PIANOS. [oct28'68.

FARMERS

Take Notice!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PLACED THEIR Grist Mill in thorough repair with new Bolts, &c., and having secured the services of William Sodaker, our old miller, and late of the Industry mill, we are prepared to warrant all work and give the largest turn out of any mill west of the mountains.

Come One, Come all and Try us!!

LUMBER, SHINGLES

AND LATH, as cheap as the cheapest.

J. & H. DARRAGH,

Sharon Mills, Beaver county, Pa.

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers.

G. M. MARTIN.

G. W. Martin,

(SUCCESSOR TO R. A. WILSON.)

DEALER

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers,

At the old stand, in the

DIAMOND,

Rochester, Pa.

WHERE HE OFFERS

GREAT BARGAINS.

ALL WORK

Warranted.

G. W. MARTIN.

G. M. MARTIN.

M. WILLRICH.....J. M. HARTFORD.

WILLRICH & HARTFORD

Have now Opened the Finest Selection of

FALL AND WINTER

BOOTS & SHOES,

Which they are selling at

GREAT BARGAINS

AND

LOW PRICES

Call and examine our Stock

NO. 100 MARKET STREET,

Corner of Fifth, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. PATTERSON,

Wholesale Dealer in and Manufacturer of

BOOTS SHOES AND GAITERS,

IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES,

NO. 91 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

E. W. CLARK & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GENERAL AGENTS,

FOR

PENNSYLVANIA

AND

SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY,

OF THE

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1863, with a

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000, FULL PAID.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

35 South Third St.

Applications for Central and Western Pennsylvania to be made to B. S. RUSSELL, Manager, Harrisburg, Pa. oct14'68.

FARMERS!

TRY THE

ALTA VELA PHOSPHATE.

IT IS COMPOSED PRINCIPALLY OF THE CELebrated GUANO from

ALTA VELA.

Contains three per cent. of

AMMONIA!

An ample quantity to give activity (without injury) to the vegetation, and a large quantity of soluble

Bone Phosphate of Lime,

Together with POTASH and SODA, the essential elements of a

COMPLETE MANURE.

The high estimation in which it is held by many thousand farmers who are using it in preference to other kinds, is a sure guarantee of its value. Price $56 per ton. Send for a pamphlet! Address—The Alta Vela Guano Company, 57 Broadway, New York.

FLOUR DECLINED!

S. J. Cross & Co's Retail Prices.

Best White Wheat Warranted.

25 lb.	Sack	$1.35.
50 lb.	Sack	2.65.
Barrel		10.50.

SECOND QUALITY, "STARK COUNTY."

25 lb.	Sack	$1.10.
50 lb.	Sack	2.20.
Barrel		8.75.

Rochester, Nov. 4th, 1868:tf.

STRAW! STRAW!! STRAW!!!

FARMERS, SAVE YOUR STRAW, AND bring it into the Glass Works. Nine Dollars per ton cash on delivery paid for good sound Oats Straw. oct14'68:3m. SEMPLE & FRY.

Carpets, &c.

1868. SPRING. 1868.

CARPETS!

M'CALLUM BROS.

51 Fifth Street,

Are now opening a very

LARGE STOCK

OF

VELVETS, BRUSSELS,

Three Ply, Two Ply.

AND

COMMON CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MTTINGS,

INDOW SHDES, RUGS,

And every thing belonging to the

Carpet Trade.

M'CALLUM BROS.

51 Fifth Street.

PITTSBURGH.

WALL PAPER!

WALL PAPER!

WALL PAPER!

Oil Cloths!

Oil Cloths!

Oil Cloths!

CARPETS!

CARPETS!

CARPETS!

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND ROLLS OF WALL PAPER just received, and will be sold lower than can be purchased elsewhere, at

B. MULHEIM'S,

Bridgewater, Pa.

Direct from England, bearing the original packages. Also, Window Shades, Satchels, Trunks, Stereoscopic Views of all places of interest in the country and upon the continent.

I respectfully give notice to all to call and see the large and well selected Stock of general VARIETY GOODS.

Included in above, we have Looking Glasses, Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloths, &c., of beautiful design and pattern.

B. MULHEIM.

mar11'68:1y

Rochester

MARBLE WORKS,

W. H. MARSHALL,

DEALER IN

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN

MARBLE.

WE HAVE THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF finished Head and Foot Stones that has ever been offered in Beaver county, at the very lowest cash prices.

All persons desiring Monuments and Head Stones, call soon and examine our work and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

We defy competition, both in finish of work and prices. [aug26'68:3mos.

DAWSON & RICHARDSON

Beaver Falls, Pa.

HAVING JUST OPENED A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES,

NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
NAILS,
DRUGS, &C.

Window Glass all sizes and double strength. Special attention paid to filling orders for large size window glass, &c.

Also,

LINSEED OIL,
CRUDE BURNING OIL,
BENZINE,
COALE'S PATENT DRYER,

Paints of all Colors, Ground, Dry and in Oil.

Purchasers will do well to call and examine our stock of Paints before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, Choice Brands of Flour in Barrel and in Sacks. All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Remember the place. First Door above the Cutlery, opposite side of street.

FAMILY GROCERIES!

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING PURCHASED the GROCERY and PROVISION STORE of G. W. Berkimer, on Brighton street, Rochester, takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has added largely to the Stock, and is now prepared to furnish at the lowest possible rates, all articles usually kept in a first class Provision Store.

J. SHARP.

I take pleasure in recommending Capt. Sharp to my old customers, and trust they will extend to him the same patronage so liberally bestowed upon myself.

G. W. BERKIMER.

Scouring, Drying and Pressing.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN OUT PATents for Scouring, Drying and Pressing clothing, which for excellence of workmanship and speed, exceed anything now in use. Clothing cleansed to order in first class style. Work will be taken in at my place of business in Bridgewater, at all times, and renovated with but little delay to the owner.

I am still Agent for Howe's latest improved Sewing Machines, and also Singer's, both of which are growing more and more in favor, the longer they are used. jc10'68:tf. JOSEPH BRAUN.

Drugs & Medicines.

MOORE'S DRUG STORE,

I. N. BEAVER,

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS,

Medicines,

CHEMICALS,

PURE

LIQUORS, WINES

And Brandies,

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS;

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS

BRUSHES.

PATENT MEDICINES

in great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Dupuoco's Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Cheesman's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest Stock of

LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY.

Ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.

Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.

july1'68 J. MOORE.

The Last Great Success.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S

IMPROVED

HAIR RESTORER

FAVORITE

HAIR DRESSING

New Style in one Bottle

will quickly restore Gray Hair to its natural color and beauty, and produce luxuriant growth. It is perfectly harmless, and is preferred over every other preparation by those who have a fine head of hair, as well as those who wish to restore it. The beautiful gloss and perfume imparted to the Hair make it desirable for old and young.

For Sale by all Druggists.

DEPOT, 198 GREENWICH ST., N. Y.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

ROHRER'S WILD CHERRY

TONIC BITTERS,

ARE THE

BEST IN USE.

Use Rohrer's Tonic Bitters,

The very best in the Market.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,

No. 45 Wood streets,

Opposite St. Charles Hotel, also entrance No. 102 and 104 Third street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Wholesale Agents for the West.

For sale by JOHN MOORE, Beaver, Pa. jn'67:1y.

BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. OVER ALL COMPETITORS. BARRETT'S Vegetable HAIR RESTORATIVE Was decided by the U. S. State Fair and is now awarded by the public to be the very best Preparation for Restoring Color of Gray Hair to its original color; Preventing the Hair from Falling Out; Curing Humors and Dandruff, and for Dressing and Beautifying the Hair. It is free from Alcohol, Poisonous Acids, Lead, Sulphur, Nitrate of Silver, Opium, and the Deadly Oils, and the Hair keeps soft and glossy. THE ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED.

A. A. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors MANCHESTER, N. H.

Sold by J. Moore, Beaver, Pa., and all other and dealers in Medicines. mar8'67:1y.

R. W. & W. SNODGRASS,

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS

CORNER OF

Federal and Lacock Streets, Allegheny,

(First corner below Depot.)

DEALERS IN

LEADS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PROPRIETARY MEDICINES, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC PERFUMERIES, SOAPS, TOILET ARTICLES, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

House Furnishing Goods,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

CUTLERY, QUEENSWARE, LOOKING GLASses and Glassware. Also, Japan, Tin, Wooden and Willow ware, Market and Fancy Baskets, Brushes, Kitchen Sets, Clothes Wringers, &c., &c. Also, FRUIT JARS AND CANS.

Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call and examine our stock before making their purchases.

J. & R. REGGS & CO.,

No 194 Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa.

sep5'68:1y.

WINE FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS A LARGE LOT OF Pure Domestic Wine, manufactured by himself, in his vineyard, near Industry, Beaver county, Pa., which he will sell at moderate rates. This wine is made from the Concord and Catawba Grape, and will be sold by the bottle, gallon or keg.

Concord plants one year old, for sale at my vineyard aprl8'68:tf. CHARLES ROEDEL.

Dry Goods.

NEW GOODS!

NEW FALL

AND

WINTER DRY GOODS

JUST OPENED

AT

James A. Fortune's

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF DRY GOODS Ever brought to Beaver County, and the Cheapest DRESS GOODS.

An endless Variety

REPPS all colors, MERINOS, PLAIDS, ARMURES, DELAINES, &C., &C., CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, HATS AND CAPS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND FANCY GOODS, COUNTRY FLANNELS, Cheap.

Call Early and Secure Bargains.

We are bound to sell at Pittsburg Prices. Stamping, Plaiting and Machine Stitching Done to Order.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

Remember the place, room formerly occupied by Nelson & Roessler,

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.

JAMES. A. FORTUNE.

P. S. I have secured the service of Walt. Caley formerly of Bridgewater.

1868. 1868.

FALL

DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE STOCK, AT

J. W. BARKER & CO.'S.,

59 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LINEN,

And HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

CLOTHS, JEANS,

CASSIMERES, SHEETINGS,

SATINETS, SHIRTINGS,

PRINTS, HOSIERY.

And Underwear, for Ladies, Gents and Children

Cloaks of all materials, on hand and made to order.

French Merinoes, all wool, full width, choice colors, 70 cents, formerly $1.00.

Water-Proofs, good quality, $1.00.

White Blankets, 10-4, all wool, $4.00.

Best Prints, at 10½ cents.

Country Merchants supplied by dross pott cne piece or package at lowest eastern rates.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

MRS. E H BEACOM,

HAS JUST RECEIVED a select assortment of

Fall Goods

which she offers to the public at the lowest possible rates. The stock embraces every variety of

Ladies and Gentlemens Woolen Goods

Plain and Fancy Yarns,

ZEPHYRS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
HOOP SKIRTS, VEIL STUFFS,
CORSETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES
COLLARS, CUFFS, HOSIERY,
COLORED CAMBRICS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
DRILLING,
PAPER MUSLIN.

Also a good assortment of LADIES MISSES AND BOYS

FALL HATS

which will be increased as the season advances.

She asks a continuation of the patronage of her friends and the public generally. Goods not on hand can be had at twenty-four hours' notice.

Call and Examine!

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

2d St. Opposite the U P Seminary.

Sep16tf.

FALL & WINTER

GOODS!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS, of the

LATEST STYLES,

For Fall and Winter wear.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH,

BRIDGEWATER PA.

HERMAN HIRSH. MARK HIRSH. SIMON HIRSH

HIRSH & BROTHERS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CLOTHING,

AND

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

NO. 29 ST. C AIR STREET,

(Opposite Iron City College,)

PITTSBURGH PA.

Clothing made to order on short notice. nov27'67:1y.

Hardware.

A. S. Harvey,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

AND

Hardware.

HAVING ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL selected Stock of

Teas,	Rice,
Coffee,	Cheese,
Sugar,	Soaps,
Molasses,	Bacon,
Syrups,	Fish.

Hardware.

NAILS AND WINDOW GLASS.

STONEWARE.

Pine Churns,	Peck Measures,
Oak Churns	½ Bush. Measures,
Willow Baskets,	Split Baskets.

Pure Cider Vinegar.

ALSO

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,

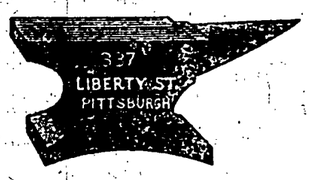
Prices very low, call and see.

A. S. HARVEY,

oct29'68:1y. Bridgewater, Pa.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

LINDSAY, STERRIT & BEAVER



Importers and dealers in

HARDWARE

—AND—

CUTLERY.

Entire New Stock just opened and will be offered to the trade at the

LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.

NEAR UNION DEPOT,

337 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

TINWARE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Tin, Copper & Sheet-Iron Ware.

I PROPOSE KEEPING CONSTANTLY ON HAND all kinds of TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE, which I will sell

AT THE LOWEST PRICE.

Tin Roofing, Spouting & Job Work

Done to order in the best possible manner, and on shortest notice.

Using none but the best of material, and having none but the best of workmen,

WE WARRANT ALL WORK

SHOP ON THE LOWER END OF

Third Street

BEAVER, PA.

Give us a Call, and Examine our Stock.

Japanned ware kept constantly on hand.

O. E. ANSHUTZ.

JOHN ENGLAND. JOHN BINDLEY.

JOHN ENGLAND & CO.,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

AND

File Manufacturers,

203 *LIBERTY STREET,*

Old Files Re-Cut. PITTSBURGH, PA.

aug26'68:3mos.

J. S. WINANS,

DEALER IN

Hardware,

Iron, Nails, Glass, and Agricultural Implements.

BUILDER'S HARDWARE, MECHANIC'S TOOLS, always kept on hand.

Also, agent for the WORLD'S REAPER AND MOWER, OHIO MOWER and the TORNADO THRESHER.

East side Broadway, New Brighton, Pa. may2'68.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,

Lead Pipe Sheet & Bar Lead

MANUFACTURERS, ALSO

Pig Lead, Iron Pipe, Rubber Hose, Steam Gauges, Whistles & Valves, Iron & Copper Sinks and Bath Tubs, Steam Pumps, Farm Pumps and Force Pumps.

And every description of goods for

WATER, GAS & STEAM.

No. 167 Smithfield Street.

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

Send for a Price List. [apr28'68:1y.

Glassware Lamps, and Carbon Oil,

J. P. SMITH & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

IN

FRUIT JARS AND FRUIT WAX IN CONNECtion with Lamps, Chandeliers, Glassware and Carbon Oil trade. Mason, Willoughby's and Newman's Self Sealers Union, O. K. and Cork Glass Jars, Rockingham and Tin of the very best in the Market, wholesale and retail. 3000 pounds IXL and XXX Fruit Wax just received, please call before purchasing.

J. P. SMITH & CO.,

187 *Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.*

Groceries.

New Firm, New Goods.

Speyerer & Sons,

SUCCESSORS TO

GEO. C. SPEYERER.

Having retired from the East with a large stock of Goods, bought at LOWEST CASH PRICES, offer to the public at their OLD STAND,

CORNER OF WATER AND JAMES STREET,

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

GENERAL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

HATS, CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

HARDWARE, IRON,

NAILS and CARPENTER TOOLS

ROPE, OCUM & PACKING YARN,

WHITE LEAD

and PAINTS dry and in Oil, & Putty.

Queensware and Willow Ware,

Flour, Flour, Flour!

Still having the Sole Agency of that CELEBRATED CANTON CITY FLOUR, for Rochester and vicinity. We can sell dealers at Pittsburgh rates, saving freight.

FEED, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

—ALSO AGENCY FOR—

BUFFALO SCALE CO.

We offer Scales at MANUFACTURERS PRICES.

—ALSO AGENTS FOR—

Eureka Bone Sulphate of Lime and PLASTER PARIS FOR LANDS,

White and Water Lime at Wholesale Rates.

BEAVER SALT COMPANY'S SALT always on hand. We always buy for Cash and sell Cheap. Call and examine our Goods and be convinced.

Retail Goods delivered free of Charge

NEW FAMILY GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE!

Cor. Railroad Crossing and New York St

Rochester, Pa.

By COE & DARRAGH

WHERE MAY BE FOUND

Family Groceries and Provision, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Oil, Pure Cider Vinegar, Syrups, Molasses, Salt, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars, Queensware, Willow-ware, Wooden-ware, and every thing in their line, and they hope by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of the patronage.

N. B.—All kinds of Country Produce taken at the market price.

COE & DARRAGH.

Rochester Oct. 1st, 1867—oct9'67:1.y

SIMON SNITGER & CO.

(At the old stand, 3rd street Beaver, Penn'a.)

DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF

GROCERIES,

SUCH AS

COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SORGHUM, RICE, PEPPERS, SPICES, SOAPS, CANDIES, RAISINS, ENGLISH CURRANTS, FIGS,

FLOUR, FEED, FISH, GRAIN, &c., &c.

They are constantly receiving a fresh assortment of these articles, and the public may rely upon getting from them as good as the market affords.

All goods delivered if required.

jan15:1y.

T. O. MORGAN,

SUCCESSOR TO

SHALLENBERGER BROS.

DEALER IN

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in Exchange for Goods.

Goods Delivered Free of Charge to all the Villages.

BRIDGEWATER, PA., Aug. 19, 1868.

J. C. Hammond,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Flour, Feed, Meal, &c., &c,

GRAIN OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT FOR CASH. A good assortment of the different kinds of potatoes always on hand. All goods delivered when desired.

Call and see us on Connecticut street, near the Public School House, in Rochester, Pa. [junes'68:1y.